ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

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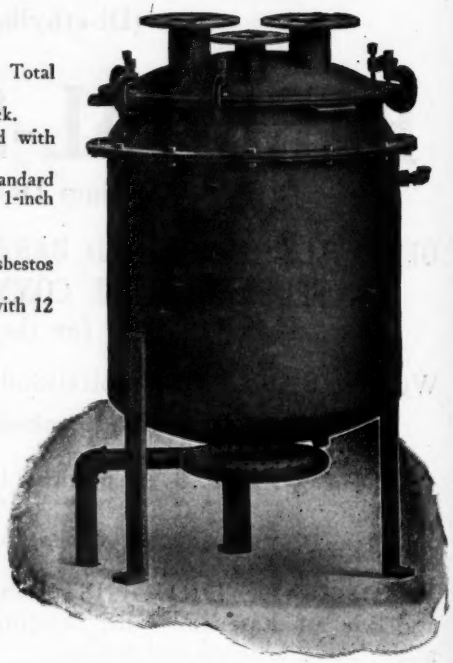

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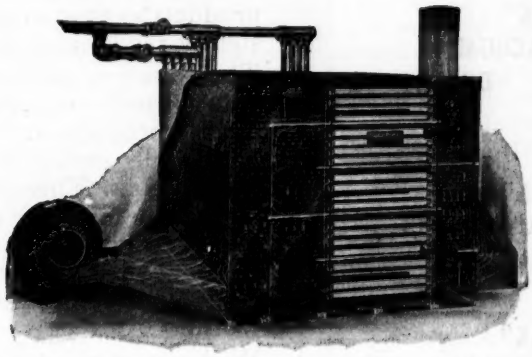

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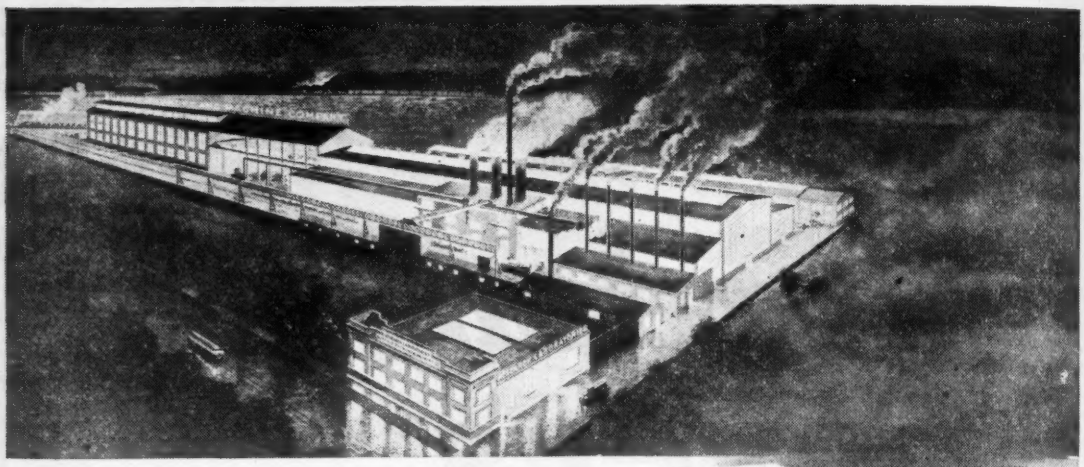

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Two New Fields for Chemists

During the past five years American industry has acquired—or had thrust upon it—a wholesome respect for American science, and our practical business men no longer flaunt their contempt for all experience won from books or in laboratories. This changed attitude means much to the American chemical industry and to American chemists. The future of the industry is bound up with the scientific chemical progress made in America, and the American chemist finds his opportunities tremendously broadened and his rewards substantially increased.

It is significant that there is a growing demand for chemically trained men to fill positions as salesmen and as purchasing agents. This is a natural step in our chemical progress, and it marks a great advance from the time when the Sales Manager thought a chemist was a superior sort of druggist and the Purchasing Agent regarded him as an extravagant consumer of too costly glassware and apparatus.

Knowledge of the goods he sells is the first requisite of the successful salesman who is something more than a mere order taker: knowledge of chemical products, if that knowledge is to be anything more than merest smattering of trade jargon, must be based upon a training in chemistry. This is the *raison d'etre* of the chemically trained salesman, and those in the industries who can recall the effectiveness of the sales missionary work done by the chemist-salesmen handling German dyes and the chemist-detail men of the American pharmaceutical makers, know how sound and logical and profitable a sales argument this is. The need for the technically educated purchasing agent is not less important. It affects not only the industries that are big consumers of chemicals such as textiles, paper, leather, packing, metals, etc.; but also the chemical industries themselves. It is a fact, that in several big chemical companies, with competent staffs of trained chemists in the production, testing, and sales departments, there is not a single good technical man in the purchasing offices. Anyone familiar with chemical manufacture knows well that however faithful and honest a shipping clerk or an assistant book-keeper may be, he cannot buy chemical products intelligently, yet it is from these ranks that many purchasing agents have been promoted.

Neither temperamentally nor professionally does the chemist-salesman nor the chemist-buyer have to meet the high scientific requirements of the research worker. There are, however, many college students who take a course or two in chemistry

who would never make a success of scientific chemistry as a life work; but who might well develop into chemical commercial experts. The need for these men is so great that some of the larger universities should consider classes in commercial chemistry with a curriculum covering trade conditions and customs, commercial chemical processes, and chemical markets in addition to regular instruction in business law, finance, and economics as given in their established commercial courses.

Dragging Dyes Into Politics

The bitter opposition to the dye licensing plan voiced by J. Hampden Moore, representative in Congress from Philadelphia where certain textile interests who want German dyes are located, is finding expression in the House this week in the debate on the Longworth bill in which the plan is incorporated. Moore has obtained the support of the American Protective Tariff League through his Republican affiliations, probably with the aid of Boies Penrose, United States senator from Pennsylvania who is backing Moore as a candidate for Mayor of Philadelphia. The stand taken by Republicans in Washington is due to the fact that the licensing plan is favored by Democrats who see in it a way to protect the dye industry without endorsing high tariff.

The American Chemical Society and all true friends of the licensing proposition believe it is the only method that will adequately protect the industry until such time as the dye manufacturers of the United States will be in a position to supply vat dyes and other special colors required by the textile trade. Manufacturers of dyes make no objection to the importation of these special dyes which cannot be supplied in sufficient quantities to meet requirements. The opposition to the licensing system is heartily indorsed by the importers of foreign colors, especially by the United States Dyestuff and Chemical Association, composed of leading houses that handle Swiss and German dyes, and by German sales agents in this country who are trying to revive the demand for German colors. In Washington it is a game of politics; in New York it is a game of commercial interest solely; in the country at large it is a fight to save an industry vital to the future safety of the nation, as well as to make this country independent of German domination. Should the measure be defeated the German syndicate will flood the country with dyes which will be sold at such low prices that American manufacturers cannot compete. When the industry is permanently crippled, factories are closed and competition stifled, the German manufacturers will raise their prices and recoup their temporary losses. The tariff rates proposed in the Longworth bill are not sufficient to prevent German competition because if necessary the dye syndicate will practically give away their products to win back the market in this country. The issue is clear, and the fact that the chemists of the country are unanimously in favor of the licensing plan should assure its adoption by Congress.

Chemical Giants Played a Good Game

Dr. Bernhard C. Hesse of the General Chemical Company raised an important question in the meeting of the American Chemical Society at Philadelphia when he asked where the Society stood on the question of annual renewal fees for patents. Chemists who are also patent lawyers; chemists who devote their time to research work; chemists who by their patents have become the heads of corporations, and chemists who hope to obtain patents for inventions or discoveries which they are now working out, answered the call to bat and struck savagely at the questions hurled at them with baseball precision by Dr. Hesse.

"Would not a low annual tax relieve us of the congestion due to patents of our own citizens which are not exploited?" was Dr. Hesse's first delivery which hurtled straight across the home plate.

Edward J. Prindle, lawyer, chemist and patent fan, hit the chemical sphere square in the eye. "It would act as a deterrent to the inventor and to the purchaser, also," he said.

Dr. Hesse then tried a drop curve on Prindle: "Would not such a tax remove the grip which German patent inventors have on our domestic industry?"

Prindle's bat caught the ball as it dropped and sent it into the bleachers for a home run: "If a German-owned American patent were valuable in suppressing competition here, the Germans would unhesitatingly pay the renewal fees."

A. D. Little, T. H. Anderson, J. M. Francis, Edwin A. Hill, John U. Lloyd, L. V. Redman, and Elihu Thomson, each in turn improved his batting average by singles, two-base hits and three baggers. When Dr. L. H. Baekeland came to bat there were three men on bases. Dr. Hesse first tried a slow ball: "An inventor who allows his patent to lie idle transgresses the spirit underlying the patent system."

Baekeland let it pass. "Strike," yelled the umpire. Baekeland was surprised, but restrained himself, merely remarking: "The Supreme Court has decided that the patent law does not require the inventor to work his patent." The fans in the grandstand cheered. Then came a twister from Dr. Hesse: "Such a tax would at least check the patent sharks and pirates."

Baekeland held his bat steady and punted the ball about ten feet. "Many of the most important inventions have been made by poor men. Annual renewal fees would discriminate in favor of the rich man." The scene that followed "beggars description." Which side won the game is still a matter of dispute, but the chemical fans all admit that it was as exciting as a world series between the Chicago White Sox and Cincinnati Reds.

A most favorable opportunity for gaining a foothold in the markets of the Dutch East Indies will present itself in May next year, when a fair is to be held in Bandoeng, which is two hours by rail from Batavia, Java, says the National Foreign Trade Council. American manufacturers should not overlook the fact that the population of the Island of Java alone is 30,000,000.

Labor in the Chemical Industries

The Pressing Problem of Finding an Even Balance Between Rising Production Costs and Increasing Labor Unrest

WITH the signing of the armistice the chemical industries were violently wrenched by the quick change in the world's demand for chemical products. This was the first factor of reconstruction that had to be dealt with, and before the necessary readjustments had begun to be made, a second factor, and one that was in a great measure unexpected, made itself felt. Rising costs have seriously hampered the readjustment to peace conditions in the chemical industries, and now, while still facing these two problems, a third is beginning more and more seriously to thrust itself forward. Rising costs have been largely made up in increased labor costs, and to this is added labor unrest.

Fortunately for the development of the chemical industries, their labor questions are of minor importance compared with the same problem in the other great producing industries. Nevertheless, these questions cannot be begged. Moreover, much depends upon their prompt and correct answer.

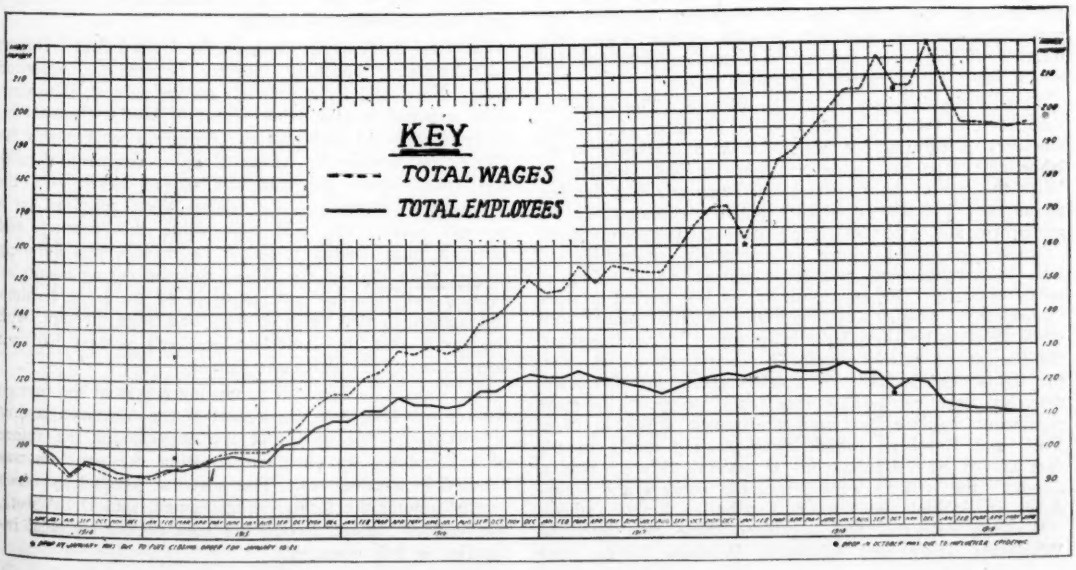
The proportion of unskilled labor—yard men, sweepers, swipers, etc.—is comparatively low. The process workers have often become, through special training or experience, semi-technical workers and these are not, comparatively speaking, numerous. In many of the largest chemical plants, the personnel is composed of 30% technically trained men, while in a few plants this proportion is even greater, reaching as high as 40% in more than one instance. The leavening of high-grade technical workers has a most stabilizing effect, and for the most part the process workers are not unionized. Wage adjustments with both chemists and process laborers is individual, and the opportunities for the leaders of both classes are such that there is little incentive for them to attempt to fit themselves into a union mould that would be made to hold comfortably the incompetent and the shiftless. The chemist no longer finds that his rewards are set by the low limit of the salary of a college professor, for the chemical industry has during the past five years found his value in the measure of practical commercial profits. The process worker is given the chance to learn important work and to win his way into a responsible position, and while his salary is not as high as that of the technically trained man, still he is in the main well satisfied. According to the figures published recently by the Tariff Commission half of the chemists in the coal tar branch of the industries are receiving in excess of $40 weekly, while half of the men without technical training are receiving $30. As these figures are from the latest official compilation and may be taken as roughly indicative of labor costs throughout the industries, they are of special interest:

Rates of pay in the Coal-Tar Industry for 1918

Wages per week	Percentages receiving each specified wage or more: Of all chemists and technically trained men	Of all men without technical training
Under $10	100.0	100.0
$10 but under $15	99.7	98.2
$15 but under $20	98.4	94.6
$20 but under $25	94.1	84.6
$25 but under $30	86.1	63.6
$30 but under $35	76.9	43.0
$35 but under $40	62.9	22.3
$40 but under $45	51.2	12.2
$45 but under $50	40.4	6.5
$50 but under $75	32.6	2.6
$75 and over	16.9	.1

There has been a steady increase in wages paid to chemical labor since the war began. The weekly earnings of employees in chemical factories were from 2 to 4 per cent greater in July over June wages. Last year a similar condition was reported by the State Industrial Commission. The total wages paid in July, 1918, was

DIAGRAM SHOWING INCREASES IN WAGES AND EMPLOYEES



two per cent greater than in June. The greatest advance occurred in plants producing miscellaneous chemical products. The wages paid in July, 1918 were 23 per cent greater than in July, 1917, with all sub-groups contributing, including paints, dyes, colors, animal and mineral oil products. Comparison of the average weekly earnings in New York chemical factories for the years 1915-16-17-18 and 19 shows:

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

The State

	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915
Chemicals, Oils, Paints, Etc.	$22.46	$20.16	$16.91	$14.74	$13.78
Drugs and chemicals	20.49	17 78	16.24	14.22	13.36
Paints, dyes and colors	21.48	18.69	15.11	14.61	14.26
Animal and mineral oil products	24.08	22.10	17.59	15.06	13.32
Miscellaneous chemical products	21.97	19.53	16.87	14.65	14.09

New York City

	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915
Chemicals, Oils, Paints, Etc.	$23.40	$18.98	$15.90	$14.89	$13.58
Drugs and chemicals	17.22	14.32	13.07	11.88	11.10
Paints, dyes and colors	21.49	18.49	14.92	14.66	14.09
Animal and mineral oil products	28.11	22.24	18.20	16.38	13.51
Miscellaneous chemical products	21.02	19.31	16.33	16.08	

Outside New York City

	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915
Chemicals, Oils, Paints, Etc.	$21.99	$20.63	$17.34	$14.68	$13.88
Drugs and chemicals	22.70	19.57	17.96	15.47	14.76
Paints, dyes and colors	21.43	19.49	16.23	14.29	15.28
Animal and mineral oil products	21.58	22.04	17.34	14.45	13.21
Miscellaneous chemical products	22.04	19.55	16.92	14.52	14.09

These figures show an increase in wages during the war period of something more than 50%; but the best informed men in the industry generally consider that 80% would more accurately represent the increase in labor costs. Even at this greater figure the increase in the chemical industries is not so great as in other industries where the best statistics show an increase over pre war wages of from 90% to 110%. In this respect too, it is interesting to remember that before the war the chemical industries paid less average wages than did the other manufacturers, as shown by the figures of the Census Bureau:

Yearly wage	All industries	Chem. Industries
1914	$572	$555
1909	518	485
1904	479	458
1899	469	387

The percentage of labor cost to the value of the goods produced in the chemical industries, before the war, was 8%, just half of the 16% for the other industries itemized in the Census of Manufacturers. In view of the present higher value of chemical products it is doubtful whether the labor cost of chemical products has materially increased, and this in spite of the larger production of explosive and other hazardous products for which labor justly receives premium pay.

This is the bright side of the picture. The chemical manufacturer whose production is at least of average efficiency is turning out his goods at a markedly lower labor cost than are other producers in basic industries. With the rise in labor costs in all lines, this is a decided advantage; but the chemical industry, because of its multiform and often extremely delicate and complicated processes of manufacture is extremely susceptible to labor disarrangement, and labor unrest would affect it most seriously. The expansion of the war period brought thousands of new workers into the chemical plants, and while this has broadened the labor supply, it has increased the danger of falsely promoted dissatisfaction. So far, the industries, despite two notable exceptions this summer, has been remarkably free from strikes. The most significant up-flare has been the recent strike in New York and Brooklyn, which owes its importance to the fact that it was simultaneous in several different plants, although the strikers were principally packers and stevedores in jobbing houses or distributive branch offices.

Walking delegates had organized these men into the Wholesale Drug and Chemical Workers Union, and William J. Atkinson, their president, formulated their demands as follows: Fifty per cent increase in wages; 44-hour week; pay for holidays, time and one-half for overtime; double pay for Saturdays and Sundays and holidays; and the reinstatement of all previous employees who were called into the service of the Army or Navy. A strike was called when these demands were refused and Atkinson claimed that there were 700 employees out from Lehn & Fink of Brooklyn and New York; 300 from Lanman & Kemp, New York; 100 from J. L. Hopkins & Co., Brooklyn and New York; and 500 from the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, New York. The companies ignored the union, but took back a number of employees. According to Atkinson, many of the chemical organizations met the demands, while the others are willing to accept all the conditions with the exception of the 50 per cent increase. This union is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and while its activities have been confined to the distributive end of the industry and its prestige has crumbled away in the loss of this abortive strike, still its rise—and fall—has been closely watched.

The various systems of profit sharing employed by the Barrett Co., the Solvay Process Co. the Hercules Powder Co., the National Carbon Co., Procter & Gamble, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. have successfully demonstrated that this is a feasible working scheme in different branches of the chemical industry. Their various systems have been described in detail in previous issues of DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS and it is not necessary to review them. They differ materially in detail and they have been obviously worked out to meet different conditions and to effect different objects. Their successful operation is good evidence in favor of some form of profit sharing. If made in addition to a standard wage scale, it promotes loyalty and good will. Profit sharing may not be a wonder worker, and it is probably true that it does not often speed up production or increase efficiency; but it is certainly a strong balance in which to hold the conflicting problems of increased costs and labor unrest in a state of stability. This is particularly true, because the executives of the industries agree that increased wages have not increased the efficiency of the men. As one official of a big company producing heavy chemicals said to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS recently, "Production lags far behind mounting labor costs. This will be a serious handicap once we get back to a normal peace time demand and steady competitive selling."

Dr. Carl S. Alsberg, chief of the United States Bureau of Chemistry, speaking recently before the American Dairy, Food and Drug Officials on the subject of production, summed up the labor situation in the chemical industries when he said that the American worker was far above the worker in Great Britain, Germany, France and Italy, where the war had played havoc with the willingness of the men to resume their activities on a pre-war scale. He said that while this country had suffered many losses, its power to produce was infinitely greater than that of the Allied and the enemy countries, because our men had not experienced the same burdens and sufferings that their soldiers had gone through, with the result that the American worker's powers had not been impaired to the same extent.

Dr. Alsberg declared the producing power of the foreign worker was less than 60 per cent of the American laborer or mechanic. He said that the outlook for the future of the country was bright, providing the situation was handled in a calm way. The post-war psychology which existed among the foreign workingmen, said Dr. Alsberg, was entirely absent among the men of the chemical industries in this country.

Scarcity of Botanical Drugs

Cause of High Prices Explained in Paper Prepared by Dr. Carl L. Alsberg and Associates of the Bureau of Chemistry

THE acute situation in botanical drugs owing to scarcity, which has caused sharp advances in the market quotations draws attention again to the dependence of the world, and especially the United States, upon widely separated sources of supply. In a paper prepared by Dr. Carl L. Alsberg, Arno Viehoever and C. O. Ewing and read by Mr. Ewing before the American Pharmaceutical Association the facts are cited that camphor comes from Formosa, cloves from Zanzibar, asafoetida from Persia, rhubarb from China, sarsaparilla from Mexico, musk from Thibet, opium from Turkey, ergot from Russia and Spain, chamomile from Germany, tragacanth from Asiatic Turkey, ipecac from Colombia and Brazil, cinchona from Java, senna from Egypt and India, ginger from Jamaica, benzoin from Siam and Sumatra, Peru balsam from Salvador, saffron from Spain and Italy, eucalyptus from Australia, lavender from France, attar of roses from Bulgaria and valerian from England, and the list of other products imported by this country could be extended to cover a page.

The effect of the war on the importation of these drugs can be readily understood when it is considered that the shipping routes of the world were revolutionized, and in many cases the means of communication with those countries entirely cut off. The average wholesale prices of leading crude drugs in 1918 compared with the prices in 1913 in percentage comparisons are shown in the following table:

Commodity	Percentage Comparison of Price in 1913	Percentage Comparison of Price in 1918
Cinchona	0.23	0.55
Ergot	1.556	0.606
Gentian	0.069	0.151
Ipecac	2.094	2.937
Jalap	0.225	0.509
Licorice	0.099	0.257
Nux Vomica	0.038	0.127
Opium, Crude	6.51	26.812
Opium, Powdered	7.79	28.187
Orris	0.129	0.183
Rhubarb	0.211	0.377
Sarsaparilla	0.157	0.587
Senna	0.085	0.175
Tragacanth	0.702	2.069
Vanilla	3.278	3.612

During three-quarters of the last pre-war year, 1914, increased or new tariff duties were in effect upon buchu, coca, ergot, gentian, licorice, opium, sarsaparilla and vanilla. Imports of these commodities, with the exception of buchu, gentian and crude opium, showed a marked falling off from the figures of 1913, as did, indeed, several other products not affected by the tariff.

The total average cost of a pound each of these widely varying items since 1913 has shown increases only in two years, 1917 and 1918, of 14.4 per cent and 72.5 per cent, respectively. To the buyer's cost, however, must be added new and increased duties on several of the products effective October 1, 1913. These increases bring the cost of 1913 and 1914 to virtual equality. Other increased costs are represented by increased freight rates, insurance, cost of labor and other expenses.

In 1918 there was a further drastic cut in imports owing to Government restrictions. The imports of crude botanical drugs amounted to only 34 per cent of the imports in 1913. The shortage proved to be a stimulus to drug cultivation in the United States, principally of belladonna, digitalis, cannabis, hyoscyamus, peppermint and castor beans. The crops could not be harvested, however, owing to labor shortage. Japan furnished matricaria, castor beans, mustard seed, valerian and insect flowers. In 1917 over 1,500,000 pounds of insect flowers were imported into the United States, and the majority of it came from Japan.

The collection of these drugs has been made by new workers, owing to many of the old collectors being drafted for war work, and the very high prices have tempted some exporters or dealers to adulterate the shipments. Dr. Alsberg and associates who reported on these conditions said:

"Adulteration has taken chiefly two forms—the collection of authentic material of poor quality and the collection or addition of spurious material. In general, we are of the opinion that intentional sophistication is comparatively rare, although cases do occur occasionally. It is hard to believe, for instance, that decorticated cardamom seed, containing pebbles which simulate the appearance of the seeds themselves, is not an example of intentional adulteration, although the seeds of certain closely related Amomum species, which have also been observed in small amounts, are very possibly accidental. As a further example of unquestionable wilful adulteration may be mentioned 'aniseseed' containing up to 75 per cent of exhausted fruits; but most surprising of all was a shipment of aspidium, the bales of which contained alternate layers of old, worthless material and fresh, newly-gathered material of strictly U.S.P. quality. The exporter had of course taken the precaution to place some of the latter at both ends of the bales.

"The low quality of some material offered for entry is no doubt due to careless collection; instances of this type are insufficiently washed roots—sarsaparilla, dandelion, valerian; leaves containing excessive stems—buchu, sage, senna, thyme; seeds containing chaff, stems and other foreign material—mustard, poppy, stavesacre, etc. Under this class also must be placed moldy goods; it is hard to find shipments of areca nuts and nutmegs free from mold. African ginger is another bad offender, and the same is true of ergot and orris root.

"With regard to the offering of wholly spurious material, we are of the opinion that this also may be accidental, as well as intentional. Oftentimes medicinally unlike drugs have a somewhat similar appearance and may be mistaken for the true material by an ignorant collector, a case in point being Eupatorium glutinosum Lamarck, which has been offered as matico. In some instances, where the appearance of the adulterant is so unlike that of the true material that no confusion could possibly arise, it would seem that the collector had found something apparently as valuable for similar purposes as the true material and offered it as such; Macrotomia cephalotes D. C., which has been offered as alkanet is an example of this type. Thus it happens that spurious material which arrives may not be without value. Oftentimes however, it is worthless, and the importer who may perhaps have been compelled to accept a sight draft with the bill of lading, is unfortunately subjected to an unpreventable loss."

Business Brevities

The Dow Chemical Co. is suing the Zobel Chemical Works for $3,586, the value of synthetic indigo paste.

Jacob Stern & Sons, tallow and grease merchants of Philadelphia, have opened a branch office in the Tribune Building, 154 Nassau Street. The New York office will specialize in vegetable oils.

An industrial survey of the occupied areas of Germany is to be made for the benefit of the United States Government. The survey is being made under direction of Chauncey D. Snow, commercial attaché of the American Embassy in Paris, who will make his headquarters in Coblenz.

The United States Industrial Alcohol Company and its allied interest, the United States Chemical Company, have awarded a contract to the George A. Fuller Construction Company for the erection of a plant at Curtis Bay, Baltimore, for the production of algocas, a substitute for gasoline as a motor fuel. The cost is estimated at $250,000.

The Davison Chemical Company of Baltimore will issue an additional 100,000 shares of common stock of no par value. These shares are to be offered at 40, and the proceeds are to be used for the purpose of retiring an issue of $1,500,000 of one-year notes that fall due next year, and also a bond issue of the Davison Sulphur Company of $2,500,000, redeemable in 1927.

The drug and other industries of Baltimore are contributing liberally to the fund of $150,000 for the Export and Import Board of Trade, which will endeavor to make Baltimore a gateway for foreign trode. Among the concerns that have made subscriptions to the fund are McCormick & Co., $500; Maryland Chemical Company, $500; Emerson Drug Company, $250, and Maryland Glass Corporation, $50.

The Coca-Cola Company has acquired the H. P. Pratt Laboratory, the largest manufacturer of carbonic gas, Epsom salts and other chemicals in the South. The Pratt company has been organized for fifteen years, and operations for the last three years have averaged $100,000 a year. Officers of the company are J. B. Campbell, chairman of the board; S. Y. Boykin, president; W. D. Heath, vice-president, and C. M. Bergstrom, secretary and treasurer.

A delegation of Belgian business men will accompany King Albert on his visit to the United States, on the invitation of American chambers of commerce. The delegation will comprise Aloys van de Vyvere, former Minister of Finance; M. Janssens, director of the National Bank; Canon Legrand, president of the Mons Chamber of Commerce; M. de Groots, president of the Antwerp Chamber of Commerce; M. Neve, a noted engineer, and M. van Denven, a professor in the University of Louvain.

Several shipments of misbranded olive oil have been seized by Federal food inspectors at San Francisco, Cal. It is claimed that this oil, while labeled as having been made in Italy, in reality was produced in Spain. The fact that Italy has not yet removed its war-time embargo on olive oil makes it very scarce here, which has led dealers to use Italian labels on the Spanish product. The seizure is not based on any difference in the quality of oils produced in the two countries, but on the requirements of the Federal food and drug act regarding misbranding.

DRUG OFFICIALS ELECT OFFICERS

The Association of Dairy, Food and Drug Officials adopted resolutions urging the appointment of a legislative committee of three to cooperate with the legislative committee of National and State organizations of trades with a view to the adoption of uniform food and drug laws in all the States.

The committee of three was requested to recommend to Congress that provisions contained in paragraph F. section 7, of the National Food and Drug Act be amended. It was contended that under this provision the sale of drug preparations is permitted differing in strength and other qualities from the respective pharmacopoeia and formulary standard, although sold under names recognized by the United States Pharmacopoeia and National Formulary. It is claimed that this has proved unfortunate in its operation in that it has favored the development of variation in the strength of pharmaceutical preparations.

The following officers were elected unanimously for the ensuing year: Guy G. Frary, Food Commissioner of South Dakota, president; James Sorenson, of Minnesota, first vice-president; R. E. Rose, of Florida, second vice-president; Fred L. Woodworth, of Michigan, third vice-president; George L. Weigle, of Wisconsin, treasurer, and John B. Newman, of Illinois, Secretary.

The members of the executive committee are: A. M. G. Soule, of Maine; George B. Flanders, of New York, and E. F. Ladd, of North Dakota. On the Committee of Co-operation are: J. S. Abbott, chairman; R. E. Rose and Fred L. Woodworth.

BORAX COMPANY WINS SUIT

The immediate development of the borax fields of Death Valley, California, is assured by a recent decision of Judge Oscar A. Trippett, of Los Angeles, in which full title to contested property is vested in the F. M. Smith interests of San Francisco. The decision brings to a close three years of bitter litigation, during which witnesses have passed away, and many legal obstacles have been imposed. Involved in the decision is property in the desert valued at $20,000,000 to $100,000,000, making it one of the greatest stakes in the annals of Pacific Coast courts.

The properties concerned in the litigation are capable of supplying the borax needs of the world for hundreds of years and were originally located by F. M. Smith and W. T. Coleman. Fifty-four of the choicest claims were jumped, the contention of the interlopers being that the Smith interests had never properly proved up on their titles. A syndicate was then formed at Los Angeles for the purpose of wresting the properties from the original locators, and the matter has been in the Federal District Court for three years.

SECRETARY REDFIELD'S PLANS

Concerning the report that Secretary of Commerce Redfield was to become president of the Foreign Trade Clearing House, New York, the Secretary said: "I have had one interview and some correspondence with Mark O. Prentiss in connection with the plan for the so-called foreign trade clearing house, and I am informed that the idea has been approved by prominent men of affairs. So far as my own action is concerned, however, nothing further can be said than that I am considering several matters which have been suggested to me, none of which has reached a decisive stage."

The Republic Druggists' Syndicate, Inc., has taken a lease of the building at 39 Wooster St., New York. Dr. Joseph Broadman is president.

Financial Notes

The Celluloid Co. has declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent payable Sept. 30.

The Governors of the Stock Exchange have listed $13,358,300 par of 7 per cent cumulative preferred and 242,683 shares of common stock of the National Aniline and Chemical Co., Inc.

The directors of Merck & Co. have declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable October 1 to stock of record September 17.

The shareholders of W. J. Bush & Co., Ltd., London, England, held the twenty-second annual meeting recently. The amount available for dividends was £90,257. An interim dividend of 5 per cent has been paid and it is proposed to pay 15 per cent additional.

The Hercules Powder Co. has declared dividends of 2 per cent, one quarterly and one extra, payable Sept. 25.

The United Dyewood Co. has announced a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent payable Oct. 1, on common stock, and 1¾ per cent on the preferred.

The Grasselli Chemical Co. will pay an extra dividend of one-half per cent on Sept. 30, and a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred.

The Continental Can Co. has declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent, payable Oct. 1. This is an increase over the last quarterly dividend which was 1½ per cent. Earnings have greatly increased.

The National Licorice Co. has declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock payable Sept. 30.

Union Carbide will pay a quarterly dividend of $1.25 on Oct. 1.

The Barrett Co. has declared a quarterly dividend of $2 on common stock, payable Oct. 1, and $1.75 on the preferred payable Oct. 13.

The Owens Bottle Machine Co. will pay a quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the common stock and $1.75 on the preferred, Oct. 1.

The Royal Baking Powder Co. will pay $2 on the common stock, and $1.50 on the preferred, Sept. 30.

QUOTATIONS ON CHEMICAL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Aetna Expl.	10¼	11	Grasselli, pf.	100	103
Air Reduction	57½	58½	Hercules Powder	210	220
*Am. Ag. Ch.	97½	99½	Hercules, Powd., pf.	107	110
*Am. Ag. Ch., pf.	97	99	H'k Electro	65	..
Am. Chem. Prod.	1	1½	H'k Elec., pf.	65	75
Am. Chicle	90	95	Heyden Chem.	8¼	8½
*Am. Chicle, pf.	80	85	*Int. Agricul.	25	26
*Am. Cot. Oil	54½	57	*Int. Agricul., pf.	81½	83
*Am. Cot. Oil, pf.	91	93	*Int. Nickel	26¼	26½
Am. Cyan.	35	40	*Int. Nickel, pf.	92½	93½
Am. Cyan., pf.	60	65	*Int. Salt	56	60
*Am. Druggists S.	11¼	11¾	K. Solvay	100	120
Amer. Glue	40	45	*Mathieson Alk.	31	34
Amer. Glue, pf.	65	70	Merrimac	91½	93½
*Am. Linseed	72	73	Mulford Co.	55	60
*Am. Linseed, pf.	96	97	Mutual Co.	150	..
*Am. Malt	56	57¼	*Nat. A. & C.	48	48½
Amer. Zinc	22½	23½	*N't A. & C., pf.	89½	90
Amer. Zinc, pf.	59½	61	National Lead	80	80½
Atlas Powder	140	145	National Lead, pf.	103½	110
Atlas Powd., pf.	90	92	N. J. Zinc	240	245
*Barrett Co.	126	129	Niag. A., pf.	96	100
*Barrett Co., pf.	113	114	Parke, Davis & Co.	115½	116
British Am. Chem.	9	9½	Penn. Salt	81	83
Butterworth-Jud.	33	35	Procter & Gamble	676	695
By. Prod. Co.	115	122	Rollin Ch.	50	60
Carborundum	135	135½	Rol. Ch. pf.	80	90
Carborundum, pf.	115½	116	Royal Baking Po.	142	150
Casein Co.	40	..	Royal Bak. Po., pf.	96½	98
Celluloid Co.	135	145	Semet S.	175	185
Celluloid, pf.	..	..	Sherwin-Williams	520	540
Corn Products	86½	87	Solv. Proc.	200	275
Corn Products, pf.	106½	108	Stand. Ch.	80	100
Cu-Mor Chem.	1	1	*Tenn. C. & Chem.	13½	13¾
Davison Chem.	32	32½	Tex. Gulf, Sul.	15¾	15½
*Distillers' Secur.	65	65½	Union Carbide	79¾	80½
Dow Chem.	175	200	Union Sulphur	..	..
Dow Ch., pf.	..	103	*Un. Drug	148	153
Du Pont	310	315	*Un. Drug 1st pf.	52	53
Du Pont, debs., pf.	90	93	*Un. Drug 2nd pf.	145	152
Du Pont, C., pf.	8	10	*Un. Dyewood	50	61
Fed. Chem.	85	95	*Un. Dyewood, pf.	90	96
Fed. Ch., pf.	95	100	U. S. Gypsum	..	..
Freeport, Tex. Sul.	47½	48	*U. S. Indus. Alco.	134	134½
Freept, Tex. Sul., pf.	91	93	U. S. Indus. Al., pf.	103	105
*Gen. Chem.	..	180	Va.-Car. Chem.	81½	83
*Gen. Chem., pf.	103	105	*Va.-Car. Ch., pf.	114	115
Grasselli	..	170			

BONDS

	Bid	Asked
*Am. Agricul. Chem., 1st conv. 5s, 1928	98¾	99
*Am. Agricul. Chem., conv. deb. 5s, 1924	100	101
*Am. Cotton Oil deb. 5s, 1931	88	89
*Int. Agricul. Corp., 1st Mort. & Col. tr. 5s, 1932	82	83
*Va. Carolina Chem., 1st Mort. 5s, 1923	96	97
*Va. Carolina Chem., conv. deb. 6s, 1924	101¾	105

*Listed on New York Stock Exchange

New Incorporations

Parker-Risher Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y., capital $65,000. Soaps and cleaning compounds. L. O. Graves, J. G. Risher, J. M. Stull, Rochester.

Consolidated Products Co., Manhattan, capital $15,000. Chemical and oil mill machinery. W. M. Sheldon, J. Guter, A. M. Kahn, 1051 Boston Road, Bronx, N. Y.

Vantine Perfumery Co., Bronx, N. Y., capital $5,000. A. Hirschorn, A. B. Silverstein, M. George, 2164 Crotona ave., Bronx.

Safandshur Chemical Co., Manhattan, capital $20,000. Household and factory specialties. W. J. Gannon, E. and A. Halikman, 227 West 68th street, New York.

Rexall Chemical Co., Bronx, N. Y., capital $25,000. J. M. and C. Cantwell, and A. McDonald, 116 West 74th street, New York.

Hakim Trading Corporation, Manhattan, capital $250,000. Drugs and chemicals. P. E. Feldman, L. and J. H. Hakim, 71 Wall street, New York.

The Speare Chemical Products Co., Manhattan, capital $6,000. H. Frank, A. A. Krivian, and B. Landers, 646 Tenth street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Kreuter Chemical Corporation, Manhattan, capital $5,000. S. and E. Kreuter, J. M. Rosenthal, 757 Beck street, New York.

Florida Products Co., Dover, Del., capital $600,000. Fertilizers. Oscar P. Johnson, Atlantic City, N. J.; George B. Conover, Absecon, N. J.; John B. Patton, Ventnor, N. J.

Atlantic Fire Foam Co., Dover, Del., capital $25,000. T. L. Croteau, H. E. Knox, S. E. Dill, Wilmington, Del.

International Nitrate Co., Manhattan, capital $250,000. J. S. Bernstein, F. and H. Dougherty, 935 Columbus ave., New York.

H. O. Quick Corporation, Manhattan, capital 4,000 shares common stock no par value; active capital $10,000. Oils, paints, soaps, dyes. G. Browning, J. N. Harkins, O. L. Gibson, 149 Broadway, New York.

Witt Drug Co., Manhattan, capital $12,500. L. and W. and A. R. Witt, 575 West 175th street, New York.

M. F. Goldman, Brooklyn, N. Y., capital $6,000. Drugstore. P. Sussman, J. R. Morris, L. Schutzman, 714 DeKalb ave., Brooklyn.

Hitz & Hopkins, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., capital $15,000. Dyes and shoe polishes. I. L. Hopkins, J. L. and C. B. Hitz, 602 Myrtle ave., Brooklyn.

Carbolineum Creosote and Disinfecting Co., Manhattan, capital $10,000. A. Rupza, K. M. Lehrer, A. Goldbach, 2696 Marion ave., New York.

Halbro Trading Corporation, Manhattan, capital $25,000. Oils and chemicals. V. Halper, B. Brown, B. V. Fine, 1 East 107th st., New York.

New Ideal Power Co., Dover, Del., capital $2,000,000. Chemicals. H. Edward Allison, Charles N. Wolf, Lee S. Stoner, all of New York.

American Tropical Corporation, Dover, Del., capital $300,000. Vegetable oils. T. L. Croteau, H. E. Knox, S. E. Dill, Wilmington, Del.

Emerson Spirit Co., Manhattan, capital $100,000. H. L. and A. W. and B. A. Wolfson, 2047 Seventy-fifth street, Brooklyn.

Color Service Corporation, Manhattan, capital $50,000. Drugs and chemicals. H. L. Schaefer, J. T. Fenlon, A. H. Gagnon, 55 Liberty street, New York.

Elixatone Mfg. Co., Manhattan, capital $5,000. Chemists and druggists. B. L. and N. Cohen, 108 East 109th street, New York.

Capital Increases—National Druggists Supply Co., Manhattan, $5,000 to $35,000.

Consumers Dyewood Products Corp., Manhattan, preferred stock par value $100 each to 7,500 shares; common stock no par value to 2,500 shares; active capital $450,000 to $1,000,000.

Union Aniline and Chemical Products, Inc., Manhattan, $25,000 to $100,000.

The Delson Chemical Co., Manhattan, $35,000 to $1,000,000.

Treasury Decisions

The Treasury Department has authorized an appeal to the United States Court of Customs Appeals for a review of the decision of the Board of United States General Appraisers, involving the classification of coumarin as a coal-tar product.

General Appraiser Waite has decided that merchandise imported by Wm. A. Brown & Co., New York, is entitled to free entry as soya beans, under paragraph 606.

The protests of Wm. A. Brown & Co., against the classification of salted ginger in casks and medicinal ginger at 25 per cent ad valorem, and which the Government counsel moved to dismiss because they were filed after the expiration of 30 days from the time of liquidation, came up before General Appraiser Waite for decision. The motion to dismiss the protests was granted.

The Drug and Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Pharmaceuticals, Page 26. Crude Drugs, Pages 27-28; Essential Oils, Page 29.

MENTHOL AND CAMPHOR HIGHER

Quicksilver Advances Sharply—Glycerin and Citric Acid Easier—Second Hands Mark up Quinine—Crude Drugs Firm With Few Price Changes

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK
(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Camphor, Amer., 15c lb.
Cloves, Zan., 1c lb.
Culver's Root, 2c lb.
Echinacea Root, 3c lb.
Elm Bark, Grd., 2c lb.
Formaldehyde, ½c lb.
Gum Arabic, Amb. Sts., ½c lb.
Gum Tragacanth, 2ds, 25c lb.
Hops, 5c lb.
Licorice Mass, Pd., 10c lb.
Lycopodium, 5c lb.
Menthol, 20c lb.
Mercury, $15 flask
Nux Vomica, ½c lb.
Powdered, 1c lb.
Quinine, 15c oz.
Senna Pods, 2c lb.
Wahoo Bark, (Rt., Tree) 6c lb.

Declined

Acid Citric, 1c lb.
Cascara Sagrada, 1c lb.
Cramp Bark (true), 3c lb.
Fish Berries, 20c lb.
Gum Mastic, 10c lb.
Glycerin, C.P., ½c lb.
Dynamite, 1c lb.
Guaiacol, $2 lb.
Manna, 5c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Acid Salicylic	$.45	$.45	$.40	$.75
Calomel	1.76	1.76	1.76	2.00
Camphor, Jap., ref.	3.20	3.20	2.85	1.75
Glycerin	.20	.20½	.20½	.60
Menthol	8.00	7.85	7.75	5.75
Opium, Gum	7.50	7.50	7.50	21.50
Quinine Sulphate	.80	.80	.80	.90
Cantharides, Russ.	3.50	3.50	3.25	4.00
Ergot, Spanish	4.00	4.00	3.75	1.75
Buchu, Short	2.10	2.10	2.00	2.40
Ipecac, Cartagena	2.70	2.70	2.70	4.25
Rhubarb, H. D.	1.75	1.75	1.85	.65
Cloves, Zanzibar	.41	.40	.38	.47

Although there has been a good volume of business passing in the chemical and drug groups during the week, the activity has been less pronounced and demand not quite so imperative as was noted last week. There has been a slight slowing down but the market is by no means dull or quiet. A few important price changes have been noted with the advances leading in number and importance. Export trade continues to be handicapped by present exchange rates.

The rather indeterminate quinine situation is holding the interest of the trade just at present. Second hand holders marked prices up sharply last week upon realizing the smallness of stocks here and the poor future chances for adequate bark or alkaloid shipments to this country from Java. The sharp recovery of quicksilver from its artificial position of a few weeks ago has been noted. Menthol and camphor have both advanced again and are in a very firm position at the new price. Formaldehyde and lycopodium are higher. Glycerin, guaiacol and citric acid are easier.

Among the drugs there have been fewer price revisions than usual. Things are quieter, although prices as a whole are very firm. Nux vomica is stronger. Elm bark, wahoo barks, Culver's root, echinacea root and gum arabic, amber sorts, are higher. Hops and senna pods are firmer. Cramp bark, true, cascara sagrada, manna and gum mastic are easier.

Fine Chemicals

Acid Citric—Good arrivals and falling off in the demand continue to hold the market easy. Prices are just a trifle lower at $1.04@$1.07 a pound for kegs. It is reported that 93c@95c to arrive is easy to do. Makers quote 98c@98½c a pound without change but are not offering goods.

Camphor—American refiners have advanced their prices to a level with the Japanese refined price. Quotations for slabs and barrels are now being made at $3.20 a pound, although $3.15 is being done to a certain extent. Demand is active, several large sales having been put through in the last day or so. Stocks are still very limited and sellers ideas as to price have not receded any. For tablets, $3.25@$3.30 a pound is current.

Formaldehyde—All manufacturers are now quoting formaldehyde on a basis of 22½c a pound, makers who did not advance their figures last week, doing so a few days ago. Supplies are scarce and demand is very active. Cost of production, in view of the present wood alcohol situation, has advanced materially.

Glycerin—The market for glycerin is quiet and easy, refiners having reduced their ideas as to price during the week. Demand is not very active. Quotations for drums of C. P. glycerin are made at 20c a pound. Dynamite is named at 19½c with soap lye at 12½c and saponifications at 13c a pound. C. P. in 50 pound cans can be had for 22c.

Guiacol—Selling competition has forced prices lower during the week. For the liquid some producers are quoting $10.00 a pound. Guaiacol carbonate is available at $12.00 while guaiacol crystals have been named in one quarter at $13.00 a pound.

Lycopodium—Supplies are very small and demand is active. Holders are very firm in their ideas as to price and have named a higher figure. For spot goods, $1.70@$1.75 a pound is quoted.

Mercury—The natural turn of events in the quicksilver situation has naturally been a sharp advance in prices owing to the depleted condition of stocks here. With the curtailment of American production, several heavy arrivals from abroad have been cleaned up quickly, leaving very little metal on the open market. American selling agents name $105 a flask but most buyers have been forced to pay $110 and higher for spot goods. The $95 price of two weeks ago was obviously a temporary and false idea of value and was far from warranting any reduction in the price of mercurials.

Quinine—Just what the future of quinine prices will be, is a very difficult question to determine at present. Several factors have suddenly loomed up with a resultant strong bullish movement. The season of heaviest consumption is approaching and the outlook for obtaining plentiful stocks of bark or the alkaloid from Java is not very promising. There is no question that quinine is well on the road to become a Dutch monopoly which they are obviously going to control with a firm hand. Holders here are not very certain just where they stand in the present unsettled situation and prices have moved up to $1.00@$1.10 per ounce for the sulphate. American manufacturers are still quoting 80c but are not accepting orders from outsiders.

Crude Drugs

Buckthorn Bark—There has been no change in the price during the week, this product holding strong and scarce at 60c a pound.

Cascara Sagrada—Large quantities of new stuff which are being offered, are available at a lower figure, quotations naming 17c@18c a pound.

Cramp Bark—True bark is in better supply from the country and prices are lower. Holders are naming 42c@45c a pound on the spot.

Cloves—Zanzibar cloves are slightly higher at 41c @42c a pound. The situation is unchanged with supplies comparatively small.

Culver's Root—Acute scarcity has jumped the price upward again. For spot stuff, holders are naming 22c @23c a pound. Demand is active.

Elm Bark—Grinding bark has taken another rise this week, moving up so that the range of prices here is given at 19c@22c a pound, according to quality. Selected bark runs about 25c@27c.

Fish Berries—There have been heavy arrivals but as yet none of the new goods is available on the spot. Prices are lower and it is expected that buyers will be able to do 40c easily very shortly.

Gum Arabic—Amber sorts are in active demand and holders have firmed up their ideas slightly. For spot goods, it is reported that 16c is now inside with some asking 16½c a pound.

Gum Tragacanth—All grades are firm. Seconds have become small in supply on this market and have been advanced by holders to $3.50@$3.75 a pound. For first ribbons, $4.25 is evidently the best figure.

Licorice Mass—Powdered licorice mass is lightly on the spot at 95c@$1.05 a pound. Whole mass, U. S. P., good grade, is named at 60c a pound inside. For inferior goods 58c can be done.

Manna—Large flake manna is in a weak position and has been reduced further by some sellers. Quotations of 80c are heard. Small flake is available at 60c without change.

Nux Vomica—Demand is better and this product is firmer. Prices are a trifle higher at 7c@7½c for the buttons and 12c@13c a pound for powdered.

Senna Pods—One large buyer has practically cleaned out the market here and such supplies as are left, have been named at a sharp advance. Quotations are heard at 10c@12c a pound.

Wahoo Bark—Both the bark of the root and the tree are scarce and in brisk demand. Prices are higher with quotations naming 60c@70c a pound for the root bark and 30c for the tree bark.

Kenneth N. Gilpin, a son of Commodore H. B. Gilpin, of Gilpin, Langdon & Co., drug millers, and of the H. B. Gilpin Company, wholesale druggists, Baltimore, has announced himself as a candidate for Speaker of the Virginia House of Delegates. He has already been re-nominated for another term by the Democrats of Clarke and Warren counties, and is regarded as certain of election. Lieutenant Gilpin served in the aviation corps during the war and rendered distinguished work. Just prior to leaving for France he married a daughter of Brigadier General Laurence Tyson, of Knoxville, Tenn.

Fire in the Grasselli Chemical Co.'s plant, at East Chicago, Ind., Sept. 8, did several thousand dollars damage.

Louis Victor Heydenreich, President of E. Fougera & Co., drug importers and dealers in pharmaceutical supplies at 90 Beekman Street,, died at his home in Syosset, L. I., last week, of pneumonia. He was born in Brooklyn thirty-seven years ago, the son of the late Emile Heydenreich, who, with his brother, Victor Heydenreich, established the firm of Heydenreich Brothers in Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, for many years the leading druggists of that section.

ITALIAN MONOPOLY IN QUICKSILVER

Famous Idria Mines Pass from Austro-Hungarian Control—Monte Amiata Mines, Formerly Owned by German Interests Were Seized by Italian Government

The conditions in the quicksilver industry have been revolutionized by post-war developments in regard to the world's demand, and the situation is becoming more and more interesting, says the London Chemist and Druggist. For some time, a good deal of curiosity has been aroused as to the position of the Idria mines, and as has been generally suspected these important mines, which under Austro-Hungarian ownership supplied the needs of the Central Powers during the war, have now become part of Italy since the annexation of Austro-Hungarian territory. Italy will thus control one-half, if no more, of the total world's output. In fact, it has already been suggested that the Italian Government is considering the establishment of a monopoly in quicksilver. The production of the Idria mines is very large, although perhaps not quite so great as that of the Monte Amiata mines of Italy, which were apparently controlled by German capital until the outbreak of war, but subsequently were seized by the Italian Government. Another important point bearing on the extent to which market control can be forced under the new conditions is that practically the whole of the Italian and Spanish production has drifted into the hands of the Rothschild firm in this country.

Under these circumstances it is obvious that competition outside of Italy and Spain will be practically confined to the United States, where the price is now guided by the London market. The lower price that ruled for quicksilver before the war is not likely to be again seen for a long time unless conditions are changed through the discovery of important new sources of production. The position would thus not admit of any material cheapening of the price, especially if the world's demand continues as active as it has been for months past.

The American exports during the first five months of this year were 329,276 pounds, of which the larger portion went doubtless to the Far East. Some people in America believe that the extended Far Eastern demand is only temporary. England's total imports for July were 5.093 bottles, making an aggregate of 22,607 bottles for the seven months, which compares with only 9,711 bottles for the corresponding period of last year.

QUICKSILVER OUTPUT IN UNITED STATES

The output of quicksilver in the United States from April 1 to June 30, 1919, according to figures compiled by F. L. Ransome, of the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, was 3,940 flasks of 75 pounds net, a decrease of 2,020 flasks, or of nearly 34 per cent, as compared with the output in the first quarter. Only 16 mines were producing in the second quarter of the year as against 23 in the first quarter. Of the 3,940 flasks produced, 2,632 flasks is credited to California, 1,244 to Texas, 34 to Nevada, and 30 to Oregon.

The quicksilver on hand at the mines or in transit to market at the end of the second quarter amounted to 1,635 flasks, which was 2,784 flasks less than the quantity on hand or in transit at the end of the first quarter.

The Essential Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Essential Oils and Aromatic Chemicals, Page 29

MANY VOLATILE ESSENCES SCARCE

Short Flower Crops and Scarcity of Labor Have Limited Production—Some Activity in Anise, Bay, Citronella, Mustard and Sandalwood Oils

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK
(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Oil Cedar Wood, 3c lb.
Oil Juniper Berries, 25c lb.
Oil Peppermint, 25c lb.
Oil Sassafras, Artif., 5c lb.
Oil Wormwood, 75c lb.
Menthol, 20c lb.

Declined

No Declines

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Oil Bergamot	4.75	4.75	5.00	5.80
Oil Citronella, Ceylon	.46	.46	.46	.57
Oil Cloves	2.90	2.90	2.70	3.25
Oil Lavender Flowers	8.25	8.25	7.25	5.65
Oil Lemon	1.15	1.15	1.30	1.30
Oil Peppermint	7.50	7.25	6.50	5.30
Oil Sandalwood, E. I.	11.00	11.00	10.75	13.55
Oil Sassafras, Artif.	.62	.57	.53	.41
Benzaldehyde, F. F. C.	1.50	1.50	1.50	5.40
Coumarin	7.00	7.00	7.00	33.00
Eucalyptol	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.40
Methyl Salicylate	.55	.55	.50	.90
Vanillin	.78	.78	.67	.88
Thymol	6.00	6.00	6.25	13.25
Menthol	8.00	7.85	7.75	5.75

A continuation of the generally quiet tone has been noted in the essential oil market during the week. There have been exceptionally few price changes and the quotations of the last report are being maintained firmly, an undercurrent of strength being a dominant factor. Demand has been easy and of a more or less routine character.

Imported items, particularly essential oils coming out of the Grasse district, are still commanding considerable attention here. Very limited production of all the volatile essences has been the combined result of both short flower crops and the labor situation. Prices for products from this source are rising steadily in this market. Manufacturers of toilet preparations abroad also report the extreme shortage of sweet lard, which is handicapping them greatly.

The spot situation shows a firmer tendency in oil of cloves, lavender flowers, Bourbon geranium, wormseed, wormwood, cassia, caraway, linaloe, sassafras, cedar leaf, lemongrass and peppermint. Lemon and bergamot continue easy and quiet. Activity with a steady demand, has been noted in anise oil, bay oil, citronella, oil mustard and sandalwood.

Essential Oils

Oil Almond—The bitter oils are steady without change. The scarcity of sweet true oil is still noted although prices are the same, $1.00@$1.10 a pound being quoted according to dealer and quantity. U. S. P. bitter is named at $9.25@$9.50 a pound while the F. F. C. is being offered at $9.50@$9.75. Artificial oil is selling for $1.25 a pound for U. S. P. and $1.50 for the free from chlorine. For peach kernel 40c@45c is the price.

Oil Anise—Supplies are still small but prices are without change at $1.60@$1.70 a pound.

Oil Bay—The demand is greater than the present supply of bay oil here and prices are very firm, although no change is noted since last week's report. Holders are naming $3.75@$4.00 a pound for spot goods.

Oil Bergamot—Efforts by Sicilian producers to bull the market on reports of damage to the blossoms, have met with little or no success. Oil of bergamot is in a continued weak position here and is receiving meagre support. Prices are unchanged but soft and easy at $4.75@$4.85 a pound for the natural oil. Synthetic is quoted at $2.50@$3.00.

Oil Caraway—No change in the price of the oil has been noted and supplies are still small on the spot with quotations being made at $6.75@$7.00 a pound. Heavy importations of seed lately have broken prices sharply for both the Dutch and the African and with the lower cost raw material coming in good volume, the cheaper production of the oil in the near future should be reflected in the price.

Oil Cassia—Consumer demand for oil of cassia continues good and with stocks on the spot none too great, absorption is making inroads into supplies which are available here. For the technical oil, $2.20 a pound is still named by some firms while others are asking $2.25. Lead free is quoted at $2.30@$2.40 and the U. S. P. at $2.70@ $2.80.

Oil Cedar Leaf—Little or no change in the situation is noted, stocks being still very scarce on the spot and prices firmly maintained at the same levels of last week. No improvement in the quantity of available oil in the country has been reported. Prices seem to indicate $2.10 as an inside figure while up to $2.25 a pound has been paid. Oil of wood is higher and scarce at 25c@26c a pound.

Oil of Citronella—For Ceylon oil in drums 45c@46c a pound is still quoted with good volume of material still reported to be moving in the trade. Java oil is not very free at 80c@85c a pound spot.

Oil of Cloves—Demand continues brisk and with the spice in a very strong position at higher prices, the oil shows a tendency upward. Quotations name $2.90 a pound for oil in tins as an inside figure, while some holders are asking up to $3.00. For oil in bottles $3.00 and up according to quality and seller, is the price.

Oil Geranium, Bourbon—The outlook for the future is not at all promising and as such goods as are available at present are cleaned up, an acute shortage and sharp advance in price is predicted. At this time, Bourbon oil is quoted at $9.00@$9.25 a pound, without change following the recent advance.

Oil Juniper Berries—This product is stronger with prices higher at $7.50@$8.00 for the double rectified oil.

Oil Lavender Flowers—Lavender oil is in a very firm position on the smallness of supplies and the outlook for the future. Prices are steady at $8.25@$8.50 a pound for the U. S. P. product with a tendency upward.

Oil Lemon—An exceptionally quiet condition has been noted in the oil of lemon situation during the week. There is somewhat of a routine demand but heavy seasonable buying has ceased. Prices show no change with $1.10 a pound quoted as an inside figure

with some holders asking up to $1.15 a pound for their product.

Oil Lemongrass—Such goods as can be secured in this market are generally being quoted at $2.00 a pound. The scarcity is acute and none is coming in to relieve the shortage. It is reported that $1.90 a pound is being named in some quarters.

Oil Linaloe—Heavy inroads have been made into stocks on the spot by a brisk demand and prices are very firm as a consequence. Holders name $6.50@$7.00 a pound.

Oil Peppermint—Holdings on the spot are still reported to be light and the price named in some quarters is as high as $7.50 for natural oil. Others are asking $7.25 a pound without change. Just what the price will be, depends upon the way in which producers manipulate their stocks. Whether it is their intention to hold most of the new crop oil in reserve and to maintain the present high price is problematical. There is no doubt about the fact that they intend to control strictly the quantities of oil placed on the open market and limit the release of new crop stuff for some time at least. Demand is for immediate requirements only, buyers waiting for a definite move to see just where they stand. Stocks on the spot are very small and prices firm with an upward tendency.

Oil Sassafras—Both the natural and the artificial products are in a very strong position. Up to $2.00 a pound is demanded for the natural oil while the synthetic is higher at 60c@65c a pound. Stocks are very light and the outlook points to higher prices.

Oil Wormwood—Domestic wormwood oil has been advanced sharply as available supplies have become cut down. Quotations on the spot are now being made at $7.00@$7.25 a pound.

Vanilla Beans—There has been no change in the situation in vanilla beans. Scarcity of all kinds is still the general keynote. For Mexican beans according to quality $4.50@$5.50 a pound is named while cuts are scarce at $3.25@$3.50. Tahiti beans are very difficult to locate and are practically nominal at $2.75@$3.00 a pound.

Aromatic Chemicals

Coumarin—This item is quiet and unchanged at $6.75@$7.00 a pound.

Linalol—A very firm condition is noted in quotations which vary between $7.50@$9.00 a pound.

Menthol—The situation has developed few new features during the week. Prices are slightly stiffer but the advances, which some holders have made, have not been very sharp. Sellers who are not overanxious to dispose of their goods just at present are naming $8.25 and up. It is reported that some business is still passing at $7.90, although $8.00 seems to be the inside figure. The London price is above the level of this market and has given sellers here considerable confidence. There seems to be little doubt that the price will continue to move steadily upward.

Thymol—This product is very quiet at $6.00@$6.50 a pound with demand light.

Vanillin—Inquiry continues brisk with prices firm and unchanged at 75c@80c per ounce. Makers are behind in delivery and spot stocks are small. Second hands have very little.

R. G. Callmeyer, formerly with Antoine Chiris Co., has become associated with the Delphi Products, 99 Beekman street, as sales manager.

W. J. BUSH & CO PAY 20 P.C. DIVIDEND

Recent Increase in Spirit Duty by British Government Hurts Export Trade, Says Managing Director —Essence Manufacturers in United States Able to Undersell Makers in England

James M. Bush, managing director of W. J. Bush & Co., Ltd., in his address at the annual meeting of the company in London, England, said:

"The recent increase in the spirit duty, up to a total of 51s 6d per proof gallon, will put essence manufacturers in this country in a most disadvantageous position as compared with their foreign competitors. As soon as freight facilities are restored, British manufacturers are almost certain to find that much of their export trade is lost, and the high prices are also likely to cause a smaller demand in the home market. Especially will this be the case in essences in which ethyl compounds are used, which have to be made with duty-paid spirits, and on which no drawback is allowed. For example, ethyl acetate and ethyl butyrate sell in the United States at one-eighth the price they cost to manufacture in this country at the present rate of duty. Obviously, the remedy is to pay drawback on these compounds, and it is difficult to see the point of view of the Government in refusing so reasonable a request. The situation has been pointed out to the Government by the British Essence Manufacturers' Association, and the suggestion put forward that some differentiation of duty should be made between spirit used for potable purposes and that used in other food industries. These representations, however, have so far been in vain.

"All our foreign branches and subsidiary companies, with the exception of Russia, have had a successful year's trading. The double income tax and excess profits duties which we have to pay leave very little reward for one's labor and risk, and unless some speedy alteration is made, fresh enterprise will be discouraged. We note with pleasure that these double taxes are receiving the attention of the Federation of British Industries, who are going to give evidence before the Government Enquiry Committee.

The sum appearing in the accounts as available for disposal, including the amount brought forward, amounts to £90,257 19s 5d, out of which an interim dividend of 5 per cent has been paid on the ordinary shares. It is now proposed to pay a final dividend of 15 per cent, making 20 per cent for the year, to increase the general reserve fund £20,000, and to apply £10,000 to writing down good-will. This will leave £35,257 19s 5d, out of which excess profits duty will be paid, and the balance carried forward to next year's accounts."

TAXES PAID ON PERFUMERY AND SPIRITS

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Sept. 16.—An increase of $145,330,973 over tax collections of the fiscal year 1918 was registered during the fiscal year 1919, ended June 30, last, according to a report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Total collections during the year from all sources amounted to $3,839,950,612, making a new record for internal revenue collections in the United States. The largest item was excess profits and income taxes, which furnished $2,596,008,702.

Collections from perfumes, cosmetics, etc., under the act passed February 24, 1919, amounted to $1,500,018.93. Distilled spirits paid $365,211,252.26 and fermented liquors $117,839,602.21.

The Heavy Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Coal-Tar Crudes, Intermediates and Colors, Page 30.

SULPHURIC ACID STOCKS SMALL

Producers Pushed for Deliveries and Many Plants Booked Far Ahead—Potash Salts Scarce and Firmer —Bleaching Powder in Good Demand

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK
(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Potassium permanganate, 5c lb.
Potassium Carbonate, U.S.P., 5c lb.

Declined

Ammonium Muriate, White Granular, 1c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Acetic Acid, Glacial.....lb.	$.12¼	$.12¼	$.14	$.19½
Sulphuric Acid, 66 deg.....ton	20.00	20.00	18.00	28.00
Bleaching Powder .....100 lbs.	2.25	2.25	2.00	2.75
Copper Sulphate .....100 lbs.	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.50
Potash, Caustic .....lb.	.28	.28	.28	.74
Saltpeter, gran. .....lb.	.13¼	.13¼	.13¼	.27
Soda Ash, 56 p.c.....100 lbs.	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.50
Caustic Soda, 76 p.c.....100 lbs.	3.30	3.30	3.30	4.30
Potassium Bichromate .....lb.	.26	.26	.24	.45

Prices of heavy chemicals are firmly maintained. Potashes are all in strong request, and supplies are limited. Arrivals from foreign quarters are light and practically the only carbonates offered are Russian. Copper sulphate is in heavy demand by foreign buyers but producers are not inclined to ship goods at present exchange rates. Arsenic is firm and is likely to go higher. Lump muriate is still scarce, and the white material is slightly lower. Bleaching powder is in request for home consumption and a good movement is reported to South America. Caustic and soda ash are less in demand, especially for export. The acid situation is strong. Spot muriatic is higher. Acetic is strong for export and scarce. Sulphuric supplies are small and producers are sold ahead.

Acid, Acetic—The spot market appears to be between 12¼c and 12½c per lb., containers inclusive for f.a.s. shipments. A scarcity is felt among certain holders who have been under heavy buying pressure. The pure test is being offered at 9¼c@9½c per pound and is tight at those figures. The commercial grade is slightly higher at 8½c per pound, containers included. The lower tests are in fairly active demand on the basis of 3¾c for the 28 p.c. material.

Acid, Muriatic—Prompt shipments are commanding up to $2.15 for the 20-degree in carboys, carloads lots. The scarcity continues. Stocks of the 22-degree are practically off the market and about the only material being offered is small lots of the 29-degree. The 18-degree material is bringing from $1.75@$1.90 per hundred in carboys.

Acid, Sulphuric—Producers are being pushed on deliveries and for the most part are booked ahead. The spot market is short of stocks and these goods are commanding a stiff figure. There are offerings still available at the old price, in second hands. The 60-degree material is held at $15; the 66-degree at $20, and the oleum at $25. These prices can be shaded in directions, and are for tank car lots f.o.b. sellers works.

Acid, Nitric—The movement is slow, although some holders report a better buying interest. The market is heavily loaded and prices are liable to shading at 7½c for the 42-degree.

Alum—There are still offerings at 3¾c for the ammonia lump and sales have been closed at these figures. The majority of holders are inclined to hold prices at 4c. The ground material is quiet at 4⅛c, and the powdered is in request at 4½c. Potash lump is active and sales are coming through at 8c@8½c per pound. Chrome ammonia is strong at 15c@16c.

Aluminum Chloride—The liquid is holding at 5c per pound in carboys. Anhydrous material is meeting with a strong request at 15c per pound.

Aluminum Sulphate—A $2.50 price for the iron free material is considered as the inside price. The low grade is available at $1.60 per hundred on large business.

Arsenic—White arsenic continues in short supply and is very firm at 9½c on large business. There is a shortage of spot goods and most producers are heavily booked ahead. The heavy demand is from insecticide interests for domestic consumption. Fair quantities are passing for export, 10½c seems to be the price for small lots.

Ammonia Muriate—White lump has fallen off in price and is back at the old level of 12c per pound. Lump material is still in short supply and is holding at 25c for casks and up to 28c for less quantities.

Ammonia Sulphate—There is still very little material for prompt delivery, although there are still ton lots at $4.75 for double bag material. Producers are booked for some time ahead.

Bleaching Powder—Heavy buying continues, with prices holding steady at the advanced level of $2.25 per hundred pounds, works. Export shipments are passing in good volume to South America. Quotations are $2.40@$2.50 f.a.s.

Copper Sulphate—Only a fair domestic business is being placed. Export shipments are in limited quantities, but large deliveries will be made the latter part of September.

Copperas—Offerings at $1.05 are reported, but the prevailing quotation seems to be from $1.10@$1.20 per hundred.

Carbon Tetrachloride—Carload lots were offered during the week at 9½c per pound. The domestic shipments are broader and the market is in good shape at 10¼c for small lots at works.

Lead—White crystals are maintaining their strong position and prices are firm at 14c. Broken cakes are unchanged at 13½c. The granulated material is passing at 13¾c per pound. White basic carbonate is in short supply, and a rapid movement is reported at 9¼c.

Caustic Potash—The market on spot goods is 27c for large business. Higher levels are quoted by various holders, depending upon kind of material offered. The high quotation is 35c a pound.

Bichromate of Potash—Goods for prompt delivery are scarce. It is difficult to do better than 26c per pound on spot stocks. Some holders are quoting 27c to 28c. Later shipments are being offered at 25c.

Carbonates of Potash—The only material offered is reported to be Russian. The price is 25c for 85-90 p.c. material. The 90-95 p.c. material is in very strong demand, but there is none on the market at any figure.

Chlorate of Potash—Domestic is a shade easier. Prices are holding at 19c@20c.

Permanganate of Potash—The market is stronger and holders quote 50c@55c per pound.

Prussiates Potash—The market is practically bare of stocks. The market in Japan for the yellow material is 38c per pound for spot goods. Shipments are extremely light and prices are firm at 45c@50c for the yellow and $1.10@$1.20 for the red.

Soda Ash—Bag material is offered among second hands at $1.85 per hundred. The export market is a shade easier and bookings are lighter. Barrels for foreign sources are held at $1.90 f.a.s. Producers are quoting $1.75 for the 58 per cent, basis 45, works.

Caustic Soda—Prices range from $3.15@$3.40 for domestic business. Export offerings continue at close to $3.30 f.a.s.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF BORIC ACID

The War Department is offering for sale under sealed proposals 4,000 pounds of powdered boric acid and 5,000 ounces of chloral hydrate stored at St. Louis, Mo., bids for which will be opened by the Surplus Property Officer, Zone Supply Office, Second and Arsenal Streets, St. Louis, September 20.

The boric acid is new and has been on hand since March, 1918. It was purchased from the Pacific Coast Borax Company and is in cartons, packed 100 pounds in a box, the box and contents weighing 150 pounds.

H. GARDNER McKERROW RETURNS

H. Gardner McKerrow, of the National Aniline and Chemical Co., who has been abroad for several months, returned to New York on Friday last. Mr. McKerrow made an investigation of the British dye industry with reference to both production and consumption, and is preparing a report on the situation for the National Aniline and Chemical Co. directors.

NEW PROCESS FOR MAKING NITROGEN

J. C. Clancy, chemist for the Mathieson Alkali Works, Niagara Falls, N. Y., has invented a new process for extracting nitrogen from the air to manufacture ammonia. A new plant is being completed for the manufacture of the product. The inventor says he will be able to manufacture ten tons of ammonia daily.

The exhibit of the New Jersey Zinc Co. at the National Chemical Exposition will include zinc oxide, slab zinc, rolled zinc, lithopone, zinc chloride, sulphuric acid, muriatic acid, salt cake, spiegeleisen and zinc dust. F. C. Ryan, sales engineer, will be in charge of the display which will occupy booths 65 and 66 on the main floor of the Coliseum.

The British Government has bought 500,000 tons of nitrate at nine shillings per ton, through the Chilean Nitrate Commission now in London. Delivery is to be made between Oct., 19 and March 20, next. England will send ships for it.

The American Chicle Co. has leased offices at 19 West Forty-fourth Street, New York.

GERMAN CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES ARE STRONG

Well Supplied with Capital, Skilled Labor, and Have Vast Stocks of Dyes and Medicinals on Hand says Dr. Worden—Plants are Working in Two 12 Hour Shifts

"Germany's chemical industries are in a strong position, and American manufacturers may expect from them the severest kind of competition, for they have plenty of available working capital; full staffs of chemists and technical laborers; large stocks of crude and finished materials; and apparently no labor troubles."

The above is the substance of a statement made to "The London Times" by Dr. Edward C. Worden, chemical expert of the United States Bureau of Aircraft Production, who has just returned to London from a tour of inspection of the chemical industry in Germany.

"Speaking generally," said Dr. Worden, "the chemical industry of Germany is, and has been since the armistice, just as prepared for peace operations as though war had never interfered with it. The technical staffs of the great concerns are at their maximum numbers. The skilled workers seem as numerous as ever. If these men were engaged on war work it was either as clerical workers or as assistants of Government undertakings. They certainly never saw the trenches.

"The dye and pharmaceutical industries are in as strong a position as ever, if not a stronger. But the greatest achievement of the German lies in a process for the fixation of nitrogen on a great commercial scale. The headquarters of this new industry is the Haber plant of the Badische Anilin and Soda Fabrik at Oppau, near Ludwigshafen, on the Rhine, to which the German Government since the armistice has lent nearly 200,000,000 marks.

"Begun since the armistice, built with reinforced concrete, this factory has now between 8,000 and 9,000 actively employed. When completed it will have a storage capacity of 350,000 tons of ammonium ready to be turned into ammonium salts and a daily capacity of 2,800 tons, an amount sufficient, with potash and phosphates, to supply fertilizers for all German purposes.

"The success of the method is due to the exceptional conservation of heat, the adoption of automatic calorometric instruments throughout and an extensive knowledge of critical temperatures and pressures in the most important stages.

"Not merely will the Germans henceforth be enabled to manufacture nitrogen on an unlimited scale for fertilizing purposes but, almost at a moment's notice, they can utilize it for the manufacture of munitions on an enormous scale. Moreover, under the present process, their consumption of electrical energy per pound of nitrogen is very low."

Dr. Worden proceeded to give instances of German readiness as regards the chemical industries to enter the fields of international competition. "To take one example," he said, "the Bayer Company of Leverkusen, on the Rhine, near Cologne, has substantially 3,000 tons of dyestuffs, chemicals and pharmaceutical products ready for export now, either as finished products or in hand or in process."

In all these factories, Dr. Worden proceeded, the employees are working in two shifts of twelve hours each. Apparently there is no difficulty either in regard to working hours or the amount of production. "I fear," he said, "that both Great Britain and the United States will find themselves faced with very severe competition from Germany in the chemical industries.

The Color and Dyestuff Market

Imports and Exports of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, etc., pages 33 and 34.

ANILINE OIL AND SALT FIRM

Stocks for Immediate Delivery are Limited—Shipments of Phenol Made at Government Price—American Colors in Good Demand for Export and Domestic Use

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK
(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Dextrine, Corn, 25c, 100 lbs.
Starches, Pearl and Powdered, 50c, 100 lbs.

Declined

Albumen, Chinese Egg, 10c lb.

Trend of the Market

		Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Benzol, C.P.	gal.	$.25	$.25	$.25	$.24
Naphthalene, flake	lb.	.06	.06	.06	.09
Phenol	lb.	.12	.14	.14	.44
Xylol, pure	gal.	.40	.40	.40	.45
Toluol, pure	gal.	.26	.26	.24	1.50
Aniline Oil	lb.	.30	.29	.25	.28
Benzaldehyde	lb.	.65	.65	.65	3.75
Betanaphthol, dist.	lb.	.45	.45	.45	.65
Paranitraniline	lb.	.95	.95	.95	1.70
o-Toluidine	lb.	.25	.30	.35	1.00

The market for intermediates is practically unchanged. Owing to the inability of holders to fill spot orders, few shipments are being made. Trading in aniline oil is checked by the smallness of stocks, and quotations are higher. Shipments are expected to be somewhat easier for thirty-day delivery, but there is a strong tendency to hold prices around 30c for small lots. The market for aniline salt is strong and producers are booked for forward business. Foreign interests are in the local market for benzidine base and prices are holding firm. The spot market on R salt is tighter with supplies in strong request. Paranitraniline is firm.

Shipments of phenol are now being made at the Government price. Benzol is in short supply and strong request. Cresylic is soft. Naphthalene flake is in better request and offerings are held closer. Toluol continues in good call for drum lots.

Supplies of albumen are easier and the demand has fallen off. Annatto continues easy. Better export call is noted on fustic extract, and the demand for logwood is broader. Dextrines and starches both fell to lower levels during the week, because of heavier supplies. In the rosin market there was a sharp advance of 45 points.

American colors are in request for home consumption and a good movement is reported for export. Bright fast colors are in demand for the far East. Chromes are the feature in the domestic market.

Intermediates

H-Acid—Offerings for prompt shipment on lots of ten barrels or more are quoted at $1.50 and less quantities at $1.60.

Aniline Oil—Sales were put through at 29½c @ 30c. Very little material is offered on spot and producers are well sold ahead. Although small drum lots are quoted for October shipment at 26½c, there is a tendency to hold prices at 30c. Car load lots have been closed for later delivery at 24½c.

Aniline Salt—Prices continue high at 31c@33c and some holders were inclined to offer small lots at 36c.

Benzaldehyde—Holders appear to be heavily laden with supplies with very few buyers. The market is soft at 65c.

Benzidine—The base is strong at $1.00 a pound and up to $1.20 on small lots. The sulphate is holding at 90c with few buyers. Foreign interests are in the market with heavy inquiries for shipments in the base.

Benzylchloride—The market is strong at 26c@28c. There is a slight scarcity of goods for prompt shipment.

Dinitrobenzol—The price is 22c for spot material in ten barrel lots and 23c on less quantities, but quotations are current up to 30c according to seller.

Dimethylaniline—Offerings are tighter and 55c is given as the inside figure. Although the market is firm, this quotation can be lowered on large business direct from the producer.

Betanaphthol—The contract price is 42½c on car lot business and 45c@48c appears to be the spot price. Prompt shipments are somewhat limited.

Alphanaphthylamine—On large business the price is 32c. Small lot business is passing at 40c.

Schaeffers Salt—There is a good contract business under way on large quantities at 65c.

R-Salt—The spot market is tightening and the available supplies are in strong request at 62½@65c.

Paranitraniline—The absorption of stocks continues heavy at 95c@$1.10 a pound, but sales of odd lots are made below this figure.

Phthalic Anhydride—Selling competition is keen, which has a tendency to lower prices. Offerings under 90c are heard.

Paratoluidine—The price for October shipment is $1.75 a pound. Very little material is on the open market.

Coal Tar Crudes

Benzol—Producers are well sold ahead. The only material on spot is confined to drum lots which are passing at 28c@30c.

Cresylic Acid—Supplies are heavy and offerings of the 97-99 p. c. material are quoted at 75c.

Phenol—Government stocks are now being offered at 12c f.o.b. shipping point, drums extra.

Naphthalene—Prompt offerings are limited. Prices are strong at 6c@8c, according to quantity. The ball has been in fair request at 8c@9½.

Solvent Naphtha—There is a good movement of stocks to southern points where the demand is exceptionally strong. The water white is offered at 22c@27c and the crude at 16@18c.

Toluol—Supplies are adequate at 25c@30c.

Dye Bases and Dye Woods

Albumen—Offerings of the imported Chinese egg are being made at $1.90 per hundred. Domestic blood is quiet and prices are soft.

Annatto—Holders find difficulty in placing goods at recessions. From 5½c@7c seems to be the current price.

Archil—The supply is far below the demand, and holders are looking for an advance over present fig-

ures of 17c@20c on the double; 19c on the triple, and 20c@25c on the concentrated.

Dextrines—Prices fell to lower levels during the week, following the arrival of new crops. Quotations are now $7.50@$7.75 on the corn material, and the potato is unchanged at 17c@18c per pound.

Fustic—Domestic business is in fair volume at 22c @27c for the solid; 14c@16½c for the 42-degree extract, and 15c@19c for the 51-degree liquid.

Logwood—The market is more active. Quotations are holding at 18c for the solid; 21c for the 100 p.c. crystals and 10 for the 51-degree Twaddle.

Starches—Prices are $6.25 for the pearl and powdered material, and 9¼c for domestic potato and imported goods. New shipments are coming in.

NEW COLORS BY NATIONAL ANILINE

The National Aniline & Chemical Company, Inc., recently announced the production of two new dyes, known as Niagara Blue G Conc. and Sulphur Brown 3 R. Niagara Blue G Conc. is a direct color practically identical with the pre-war type, Benzo Azurine G. It is fairly fast to light, good to washing, and fast to organic acids. Because of its level dyeing properties, good solubility and rich shade, Niagara Blue G. Conc. will find extended use in the dyeing of all classes of cotton material. Sulphur Brown 3 R is similar in shade and properties to the pre-war color, Katigene Red Brown. It possesses a good fastness to light, washing and organic acid. This color is suitable for the dyeing of warps for such classes of material as plushes and union goods.

DR. EDWARD G. LOVE DEAD

Dr. Edward G. Love, former president of the Chemists Club, died in Roosevelt Hospital, last week. following an operation. He was 70 years old. During the war he did valuable work for the United States Government, and constructed a large plant for the recovery of toluol from the gas used for city lighting, the product being used in the manufacture of TNT.

Dr. Love was born in New Haven, Conn., and was educated at Hamilton College and Columbia School of Mines. In 1877 he was appointed Gas Examiner for New York.

DR. NOELTING COMES TO DU PONTS

E. I. du Pont de Numours & Co., have secured the services of young Dr. Noelting, son of the well-known Prof. Noelting, of the dyestuff school at Muhlhausen, Alsace. Dr. Noelting will have charge of the dyestuff application department. It is believed in the trade that the appointment is a step in establishing international relations which will benefit the industry in this country.

The paint factory of the F. L. Smith Corporation, Woodridge, N. J., was completely destroyed by fire on Sept. 5.

C. R. Delaney, of J. S. Young & Co., Hanover, Pa., has resigned and will make a tour of the East, including Australia, Java and India.

Victor Murdock, of the Federal Trade Commission, told the House Judiciary Committee, last week, that in the course of the Commission's investigation of commercial bribery in the dyestuff industry, one complaint before the commission asserted that $1,200,000 was spent in bribes by one corporation during the past three years.

NEED PROTECTION FOR VAT DYES

Dr. Grinnell Jones Describes Conditions Here Regarding Their Manufacture—Heavy Investments Required—Experimental Work Indicates Good Progress

During the hearing before the Ways and Means Committee regarding the necessity for the licensing system to control imports of German dyes, Dr. Grinnell Jones, of the Tariff Commission, referred to the situation with reference to the manufacture of vat dyes in the United States in these words:

"Conspicuous among the undeveloped branches of the dye industry are a whole series of so-called 'vat' dyes for cotton, derived from the raw material anthracene. These dyes are the fastest dyes known, and are absolutely essential for ginghams and cotton shirtings of the best quality. Experimental work on these dyes has been active, but actual production has been negligible up to the present time. There is, however, no question that these dyes will be produced within a short time, provided the companies feel that they have sufficient protection to justify them in making the necessary additional investments required. There were 77 firms that reported the manufacture of dyes during 1918.

"During this same period there has been a notable development of other products derived from coal tar. The importance of coal-tar products for the manufacture of explosives is so familiar that I do not need to elaborate it here.

"American chemists and engineers have not accomplished in four years all that the Germans have done in forty. Although encouraging progress has been made in the last four years, the industry, when viewed as a whole, is not yet on a secure economic basis. From a tariff point of view, the industry is still an infant industry.

"The American industry has been especially successful in producing the classes of dyes known as 'azo' dyes, sulphur dyes and induline dyes, and has had considerable success in making triphenylmethane dyes and indigo."

TARIFF LEAGUE AGAINST DYE LICENSE

In reply to criticism of the attitude of the American Protective Tariff League, which is opposed to the dye licensing system, by Henry B. Thompson, who says tariff legislation was never adequate to foster or establish the dye industry, Wilbur F. Wakeman, treasurer and general secretary of the Protective Tariff league, says:

"In all the tariff legislation of this country the chemical schedule has been lamentably neglected because of foreign influences, especially German, in the framing of tariff laws. Some articles have been protected in the chemical schedule but we have never had a scientific tariff providing adequate protection to the chemical industry. In the framing of the Dingley act of 1897, a strong effort was made to recognize the chemical industry but the importing interests, foreign interests and domestic consumers, defeated Mr. Dingley's efforts in this line.

"We are in favor of an adequate protective tariff to every article within Schedule A—chemicals—and such a tariff as will insure the development and permanent success of every individual industry within that schedule. It is needless to say that we favor an adequate protection tariff for every article of merchandise covered by every schedule of any law which may be passed."

The Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Oils, Page 31; Tallow, Greases, etc., Page 32

VEGETABLE OIL PRICES WEAK

Second Hands Lower Quotations as Buying Interest Lags—Consumers Only Filling Immediate Needs—Foreign Exchange Rates Operate Against Export Trade

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK
(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Cod Oil, N. F., 5c gal.
Neatsfoot Oil, 30 deg., 10c gal.
Neatsfoot Oil, Prime, 5c gal.
Dark, 5c gal.

Declined

Coconut Oil, 1c lb.
Corn Oil, ref., ½c lb.
Crude, 2c lb.
Cottonseed Oil, Crude, tanks, 1½c lb.
Peanut Oil, Ref., 2c lb.
Rapeseed Oil, 5c gal.
Red Oils, 1½c lb.
Soya Bean Oil, bbls., tanks, 1c lb.
Tallow Oil, Prime, Acidless, 5c gal.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Cod Oil, N. F.	1.30	1.15	1.15	1.45
Degras, Amer. bbls.	.07	.07	.07½	.22
Lard, No. 1	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.50
Menhaden, South, crd.*	1.10	1.10	1.15	1.20
Neatsfoot, 20 deg. c.t.	2.25	2.25	2.15	3.19
Red Oil, Crude	.16½	.18	.19	.17
Stearic Acid, T. P.	.31	.31	.31	.25
Coconut, Ceylon, dom. bbls.	.16½	.17½	.19	.17½
Cottonseed, crude, tanks*	.16½	.18	.22	.17½
Linseed, cars, bbls.	2.12	2.12	2.22	1.88
Olive, denatured	2.50	2.50	2.50	4.50
Peanut, refined	.26	.28	.29	.21
Soya Bean, bbls.	.16½	.17½	.19	.18½

*F. O. B. Mills

Following the sharp declines which were registered by several of the vegetable oils last week, the oil market here has been characterized by pronounced weakness, with considerable price shading on the part of resellers and a small volume of business passing. Lack of confidence by holders, necessity of realization on goods and market apathy of buyers, with little demand resulted in many sharp price concessions.

The oil situation in general is in a rather unsettled condition. Both buyers and sellers are in doubt as to just what to do. Purchases are being made only for immediate needs owing to the great degree of conservatism which has marked all buying of late. Sellers say that they are confident of a renewal of brisk demand in the very near future, especially for export, but price shading continues. Foreign exchange rates operate against export demand but legislative adjustment of this condition will unboubtedly induce a resumption of heavy oil shipments abroad. Second hands have been the real weak feature of the market during the week, several sales of vegetable oils having been made at figures which were without question the result of an imperative unloading process.

Vegetable Oils

Vegetable oils taken as a class have been the leading factor in the weakening process of the past two weeks or so. With the exception of olive oil, which is scarce and very firm, the other oils of this group are in light demand with prices quiet and soft. It is reported that there are several heavy orders in this market for shipment of vegetable oils abroad which will be put through as soon as money rates and credit arrangements are readjusted. Cottonseed, corn, coconut, peanut and bean oils have been the items which have lost the most ground during the week.

Linseed Oil—Seed prices in Duluth continue to ease off while offerings for delivery of Argentine seed are a trifle lower. This naturally has had the effect of softening somewhat quotations on linseed oil for future delivery. Spot oil is firm and in active demand from all sources at present prices. Consuming industries are absorbing all the oil which is available for immediate delivery and could use additional supplies were they obtainable. There is more oil around in second hands than there was a month or so ago but it represents a small portion of the current needs. In view of the large export inquiry which crushers are receiving for early 1920, it is not believed that prices will be a whole lot lower throughout next year than they have been for three or four months past. In Duluth, cash seed is holding around the five dollar mark with the tendency easier. Spot oil is unchanged at $2.12 per gallon in barrels in car lots. Delivery during the early part of next year is now procurable at $1.84, while delivery next month is quoted at $2.02.

Cottonseed Oil—Further weakening has been noted during the week with crude oil quoted at the mills in sellers' tanks at 16½c a pound. The price fixed by the Government during the war was 17½c. From the outlook in the seed situation, prices are very liable to retain an easy tone for some time to come. It is reported that there is no reason, judging from the stocks of crushers, why there should not be a plentiful supply of oil for some time to come. With the price of oil moving down below the old fixed price, buyers are beginning to sit up and show signs of interest. For prime yellow oil 22c is named.

Coconut Oil—An easy, dull market was noted for all grades of coconut oil as well as for copra during the week. There has been an absence of buying, except where a few large parcels have been moved as the result of sharp price concessions. Other buying interest has been purely of a hand to mouth variety to take care of immeriate requirements only. Export demand is practically nil, particularly for shipment to Europe. However, it is reported that several heavy orders, running into thousands of tons, have been placed here tentatively to await an improvement in foreign exchange rates. Prices are lower for all kinds of coconut oil, and such quotations as are being made are exciting little interest because buyers are firmly convinced that oil prices are on the way down and are far from the bottom yet. For Ceylon oil in barrels on the spot, 17c@18c, according to seller, is named while for tank cars 15½c@16c is said to have been done. Cochin in barrels is quoted at 19c@19½c a pound. A nominal figure has been given for tanks as 18½c. Manila oil in tanks on the coast is available at 15c and lower.

Corn Oil—This product continues quiet and weak, with little inquiry noted. For refined oil in barrels 24c@24½c is the price on spot. Crude is now available at 17c a pound.

Peanut Oil—A similar situation to cottonseed and coconut oils is reported for peanut oil. Demand is small and the general situation is uncertain. Oriental stuff continues to come in but is attracting little attention. For domestic refined oil 26c is named while domestic crude is nominal just at present at 22c, although new crop oil ought to be coming forward shortly.

Soya Bean Oil—Prices have again been cut sharply as consuming inquiry becomes nil. Transactions for tanks on the coast are reported to have been made at 13c@13½c. Barrels in New York are named at 16½c. Second hands are shading continuously to unload before the market drops further, as they seem to believe it will.

Olive Oil—This product is the one firm feature of the vegetable oil list, supplies having become very scarce on the spot and with little expected to come forward out of Spain for six weeks or two months. Demand is active with the denatured quoted at $2.50 per gallon unchanged and the edible at $3.00@$3.15.

Animal Oils

The animal oils have not shared, it would seem, in the weakening movement to the extent of the vegetable oils. Demand is routine and prices as a whole, steady without change. Lard and neatsfoot oil are in fair demand. Red oils are lower and easy. Tallow is reported to be in good supply with prices soft.

Degras Oil—Demand is steady from some quarters but as a whole rather limited. Prices are unchanged and the item quiet. For American style degras 6½c@7½c a pound is named while the English is quoted at 7½c@8½c.

Fish Oils

Taken as a class, there has really been a very good demand reported for fish oils during the week. Menhaden and cod oils have been the chief items of interest with supplies at the sources said to be rather limited.

Cod Oil—An active demand which producers are unable to handle in full volume is still noted for cod oils. Prices are about the same with domestic named at $1.10@$1.15 and the Newfoundland at $1.15@$1.20 per gallon.

OIL AND SEED PRICES AT HULL

(*Special Correspondence to* DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Hull, England, Sept., 1.—Raw linseed oil is quoted at 110s for September and 108s for September-December. Owing to lower prices in the U. S., a weakness in cotton oil has been noted, crude Egyptian being put down to 98s and crude Bombay to 96s 6d and refined edible 118s ex mill. The quotation for crude rape oil is 107s and castor oil firsts 96s and seconds 94s, all prices naked and ex mill. Soya bean oil will shortly be on the market. Cottonseed oil was quiet at 98s for crude Egyptian, 96s for crude Bombay, and 118s for refined edible, ex mill.

Plate linseed offered by re-sellers, changed hands at £47 spot, and is quoted round £48 for spot and £50 for shipment. Indian linseed is quiet and quoted £54 for Bombay and £53 for Calcutta with nothing offered by shippers. Cottonseed is easier, Bombay receding to £23.10s for spot, and £22 for September shipment. Egyptian is offered at £31, and Sakellarides at £29.10s for October-November loading.

The quotation for soya beans afloat is about £28.10s for shipment £29.10s. Rapeseed nominal, on the basis of Jamba £36.10s and Toria £45 for shipment. A busy season for the mills is expected as the import list of oils is very satisfactory. During the past few days about 22,000 tons of oilseeds have been imported.

Olive oil is once again among the imports, a consignment of 1,119 barrels has been reported to hand from Malaga, Spain.

During the week the exports of oil from Hull were officially returned as follows: Linseed oil, 266 tons to Belgium, 3 tons Egypt, 1 ton Gibraltar, 238 tons Holland, 62 tons India, 41 tons Norway, 304 tons Sweden; total 915 tons. Cotton oil, nil. Soya oil, nil.

VEGETABLE OIL INDUSTRY AT HULL

Profits Large in Spite of Government Control During 1918—Imports and Exports of Oils by the United Kingdom—Can Germany Regain Lost Trade?

(*Special Correspondence to* DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Hull, England, Sept. 6.—Although the vegetable oil industry in England was under Government control during 1918, one of the largest companies here declared a dividend of 15 per cent. Prior to the war, oil nuts from British West Africa went mainly to Germany and the Netherlands for crushing, a considerable proportion of the oil and manufactured products being later re-exported to this country. Now, the various branches of the industry have been well established here, and the production of palm-kernel and groundnut oils is some eight times what it was before the war, while the margarine output having been increased to 6,000 tons per week, with 1,500 tons of compound cooking fats, provides a continuous demand for vegetable oil which must be supplied by the mills. As the supply of oil nuts comes from the British Empire and as steps are reported to have been taken to insure the United Kingdom's needs, the industry appears to have a firm foundation.

The United Kingdom's imports of vegetable oils in 1918, as compared with 1917, were as follows:

	1917		1918	
Vegetable oils	Tons	Value	Tons	Value
Refined				
Coconut	1,383	$518,083	1,678	$573,906
Cottonseed	8,537	3,600,436	17,364	9,360,731
Olive	2,179	999,326	2,970	2,930,606
Palm and palm-kernel	1	365	.....	.....
Unrefined				
Coconut	20,195	6,376,234	56,537	19,467,440
Olive	2,522	917,966	1,645	1,187,742
Palm	73,085	15,616,618	84,844	19,152,062
Cottonseed	209	45,662	1,912	689,160
Linseed (pure)	84	20,935	124	28,863
Rapeseed	2,151	586,827	207	63,970
Soya-bean	3,502	956,618	596	140,301
Other seed oils	9,771	3,012,018	2,671	1,098,276
Total	123,619	32,551,088	170,548	54,593,057

The following table shows the United Kingdom's exports of vegetable oils, in quantities and values, for 1918 as compared with 1917:

	1917		1918	
Vegetable oils	Tons	Value	Tons	Value
Refined				
Coconut	522	$193,842	1	$487
Cottonseed	652	189,604	51	14,546
Olive	99	81,519	1	2,078
Palm	1,255	260,416	50	13,626
Palm-kernel	4,742	1,144,236	1,780	397,851
Unrefined				
Coconut	780	248,002	531	186,625
Palm	1,261	294,005	278	48,811
Palm-kernel	21,198	4,939,600	6,035	1,455,551
Seed Oils				
Castor	4,342	1,727,267	4,261	1,906,680
Cottonseed (unrefined)	1,521	395,598	.....	.....
Linseed (pure)	16,791	4,439,752	820	251,837
Linseed (not pure)	2,217	607,188	813	239,957
Rapeseed	14,721	4,487,706	3,226	1,067,613
Soya-bean	608	182,177	.....	.....
Other seed oils	7,176	2,213,206	5,005	1,668,450
Total	77,885	21,404,118	22,852	7,254,112

The United Kingdom's imports of oilseed cake in 1918, as compared with 1917, according to Consul Homer M. Byington, were in tons as follows (1917 imports in parentheses): Linseed, 8,109 (76,860); cottonseed, 2,719 (131,898); rapeseed, none (616); unenumerated, none (3,518)—totaling 10,828 tons in 1918, and 212,892 in 1917. The decrease was due to Government prohibition of imports for the purpose of economizing shipping space. The values were $1,023,955 in 1918, against $17,705,028 in 1917. Exports of oil cake manufactured in the United Kingdom totaled 70 tons (value $7,299) in 1918, against 85 tons (value $7,499) in 1917.

The Foreign Markets

Imports and Exports of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, etc., pages 33 and 34.

QUININE SITUATION STILL UNSETTLED

London Anticipates a Substantial Advance in Price —Senna, Nux Vomica and Codliver Oil Higher—Shellac and Milk Sugar Lower—Camphor and Menthol Firmer

(*Special Cable to* DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, Sept. 16—The quinine situation is still indefinite, but a substantial advance in price is expected. Makers advanced the price six pence after control was raised by the Government.

Prices are higher for sennas, nux vomica, codliver oil, and senega.

There is a firmer tone in Cape aloes, Japanese camphor, and menthol.

The market is easier for gentian, phenacetin, phenazone, oil of mace.

Quotations are lower on shellac, sulphonal, milk sugar.

The volume of trading is fair. The British Empire Exhibition for 1921 has been definitely arranged to demonstrate the resources of the empire.

London, Sept. 6 (by mail).—The action of the Government in raising import restrictions on all industries, with the exception of synthetic dyes and optical glasses and lenses, draws attention to the foreign exchange situation, which makes it possible to import goods from continental countries at prices which may bring these foreign products in competition with domestic manufacturers.

Legislation will be introduced to prevent dumping from Germany and for the protection of goods manufactured in Great Britain and to prevent the sale in this country of similar articles beneath their price in the country of origin. Similar laws will be enacted to check any flood of imports that might arise from a collapse of exchange so disproportionate to costs of production in the country of origin as to enable sales to take place in Great Britain at prices altogether below cost of production here.

The importation of such products will be subject to licenses, and the fees charged will be fixed with regard to the difference, in each case, between the price at which the article can be imported and the price at which similar articles can be sold in this country. This protection is to continue for some years, but care will be taken to provide against undue profits being made at the expense of the community.

The United Kingdom's imports of rape oil amounted to 2,151 tons in 1917 and 207 tons in 1918, while exports totaled 3,940 tons in 1916, 14,721 in 1917, and 3,226 in 1918. Exports to the United States declared through the Hull consulate decreased from 212,119 gallons valued at $129,527 in 1915, to 47,733 valued at $32,196 in 1916, to 8,510 valued at $7,357 in 1917, and were nil in 1918. At the end of 1916 brown East Indian rape oil sold at $272.40 per ton, but on May 9, 1917, the Government established the following maximum prices: Crude, $321.90 per ton; refined, $345.52 per ton; and edible, $394.19. These prices ruled to the end of 1917 and in 1918.

ITALY'S FERTILIZER IMPORTS

In spite of the efforts of Italian manufacturers to supply the demand for fertilizers, imports of potassium nitrate and sulphate, chloride of potash, sulphate of ammonia, Thomas slag, and chemical fertilizers increased year by year before the war. These, with sulphate of copper, made up $12,000,000 of the $30,000,000 of imported chemicals per year. Copper sulphate, used to protect vines from disease, is manufactured in large quantities in Italy—49,000 tons in 1913—but the constantly increasing demand offers American manufacturers an exceptional opportunity.

Great Britain ranked first in supplying goods prior to the war. Its trade in chemicals and drugs, valued at about $7,200,000 per year, half of it in sulphate of copper, made up one-fourth of all imports. Germany, supplying about $6,000,000, followed, with trade well distributed throughout the list, although holding almost a monopoly in supplying medicinal chemicals derived from coal-tar products. France came next with $4,600,000 per year, also well distributed The United States exported about $2,100,000 worth per year, nearly all in rosin (colophony, $900,000), and solid paraffin ($900,000), the rest being made up principally of oleic acid, oxide of zinc, sulphate of copper, and acetate of lime. The only article of importance from Austria was solid paraffin, which amounted to $940,000 yearly, with sulphate of ammonia to the value of $180,000, second. Belgium furnished $540,000 worth of Thomas slag.

The lack of statistics makes it impossible to present an analysis of this kind for the period of the war. The imports of chemicals into Italy increased from $260,635,559 in 1917 to $280,216,881 in 1918, and the exports decreased from $46,024,960 to $27,831,702.

FOREIGN NOTES

Work has been begun on the Chilean nitrate properties owned by German interests, which have been idle since 1914. It is reported that 200,000 tons of nitrates have been sold for shipment at the earliest possible date.

The managing director of the Friedr. Bayer & Co. corporation at Leverkusen, capitalized at 90 million marks, had this to say at the annual meeting of the stockholders at Frankfort:

"We are still able to pay a dividend of 12 per cent, but we shall have a hard tussle this year. The peace terms are particularly severe in their application to the dye industry. It is true, the peace terms are harsher than any before, but at the same time they are a recognition of Germany's will power and genius. Our enemies tried to stunt our genius and break our will power, but they can't."

The Baden Aniline Works, capitalized at 385 million marks, will have to close two of its factories, one at Ludwigshafen and one at Oppau, as a result of the peace terms. The company expects to reopen the Oppau works in December and the factory at Merseburg early next year. At present, production is at a standstill in practically all the works. The concern is paying dividends of 12 per cent this year, compared with 20 per cent last year. The company spent more than 100 million marks for new buildings and plants in 1918. It owes its creditors 461 millions, compared with 204 million marks last year.

BRITISH PALM OIL TRADE

The direct imports of palm kernels into Hull totaled 35,541 tons in 1915, 46,226 tons in 1916, and 40,215 tons in 1917. These figures do not indicate the total crushed by the Hull mills, because large quantities were received by rail from Liverpool, especially during 1917 and 1918. While 1918 statistics are not available, it is known that direct imports were less in that year than in 1917, but supplies received by rail were greater, so that the total of raw material obtained and dealt with exceeded the total of 1917, The United Kingdom's imports of palm kernels were 241,501 tons in 1916, 248,160 tons in 1917, and 294,614 tons in 1918. Palm kernels in Liverpool in July, 1914, sold for $93.07 per ton, and did not increase in price until January, 1916, when they brought $122.57 per ton, reaching $126.22 in December, 1916. On May 9, 1917, the Government fixed the maximum price of $129 per ton east coast ports and $126.50 west coast ports. In January, 1918, the price was $128.96 east coast ports, and $126.52 west coast ports, and in December $126.52 east coast ports, and $126.52 west coast ports.

Exports of refined palm and palm-kernel oil of British manufacture amounted to 30,232 hundredweight in 1916, 119,965 in 1917, and 36.596 in 1918; unrefined, 60,799 hundredweight in 1916, 448,183 in 1917, and 126,271 in 1918. The exports of palm-kernel oil to the United States declared through the Hull consulate were 448,579 pounds valued at $35,675 in 1916, and nil in 1917 and 1918. Palm kernel oil sold at $180.06 per ton in July, 1914, rose to $264.62 in January, 1916, and reached $272.52 in December, 1916. On May 9, 1917, the following controlled maximum prices for palm-kernel oil were fixed, and ruled throughout the rest of 1917 and 1918: Crude extracted, $248.19 per ton; crude crushed, $253.05; and refined $326.05.

SOYA BEANS SCARCE IN ENGLAND

Chamber of Commerce statistics give the Hull imports of soya beans as 69,945 tons in 1916 and 13,890 tons in 1917. On February 23, 1917, the Government prohibited the importation of soya beans, and as a result these were absent from the market during the remainder of 1917 and in 1918. Soya beans sold at $97.33 per ton at the close of 1916. The United Kingdom's imports were 65,364 tons in 1916, 25,049 tons in 1917, and nil in 1918.

United Kingdom imports of soya-bean oil totaled 3,502 tons in 1917 and 596 tons in 1918, while the exports were 4,554 tons in 1916, 608 tons in 1917, and nil in 1918. No soya-bean oil was invoiced through the Hull consulate for export to the United States in 1916, 1917, or 1918. On May 9, 1917, the controled maximum price for this oil was fixed at $292 per ton for crude oil and $364.98 for refined, but owing to the Government prohibition of imports of soya beans, there was practically no trade in this oil during the rest of 1917 or in 1918.

Several of the London, England, daily papers have contained references to a strike of employees in the drug and chemical industry to obtain higher wages and shorter hours. The dispute is between the Drug and Fine Chemical Manufacturers' Association and the Amalgamated Society of Pharmacists and Drug and Chemical Workers, and the trouble has been caused by procrastination in dealing with the complaints of the workers. The manufacturers' association had received the workers' suggestions sympathetically but had given no definite answer.

GREAT BRITAIN'S ALKALI INDUSTRY

Government Inspector Reports 1580 Works and 26 New Processes of Manufacture—Electrolytic Method Shows Development—Leblanc Process in Danger of Elimination

The fifty-fifth annual report on British alkali works, issued by the chief inspector, and covering the year 1918, shows that the total number of registered works in the United Kingdom is 1,580—two less than the corresponding number in 1917. There was an increase of twenty-six processes of manufacture under inspection as compared with 1917, but these increases were counterbalanced materially by decreases in several classes of work, which, for the most part, were concerned with the output of munitions. The average figures relating to the escape of acid gases are, with one exception, an improvement upon those of last year. A compliment to women-workers may be read in the paragraph announcing reports from many districts of inferior quality and limited quantity of male labor. The inspector goes on to state that associated with this condition is the extended usefulness of female labor and its satisfactory efficiency for operating manufacturing processes.

The development of electrolytic methods for producing alkali and chlorine is stated to be very considerable, and it is evident that the Leblanc process is in danger of extinction as a result of this and the ammonia-soda processes. As the report states, however, the demand for hydrochloric acid and salt-cake will still necessitate the double decomposition of common salt and sulphuric acid, but to a much smaller degree, and distributed throughout the country in the smaller works.

With regard to the recovery of potash from kiln fumes little practical progress is recorded, although this question has received special attention. The discharge of all the acid gases formed by the combustion of sulphur in the calcination of zinc sulphide ore occurs in too many cases.

SUES FOR TAXES PAID FOR GERMANS

(*Special to* DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Sept., 16.—Suit has been filed against the alien property custodian and the treasurer of the United States for the recovery of nearly $350.000 paid to the internal revenue collector by the Synthetic Patents Company of New York, as income tax due from Christian Hess, Carl Duisberg and Rudolph Mann, residents of Germany, for the years 1913 to 1917.

The company claims that in making payments to these alien enemies it inadvertently failed to deduct the tax, and was recently required to make settlement with the internal revenue authorities. As the plaintiff has no means of obtaining service on the Germans to recover the amount paid for taxes, it seeks to be reimbursed from the proceeds of sale of the property of the aliens, now in the hands of the alien property custodian, or of the treasurer of the United States.

The court is told that the property of the three men brought more than $5,000,000. The money paid to the Germans represented their shares of the profits of the company and their royalties for the use of certain patents, totaling more than $1,500,000.

Parcel post services to the Far East are now in operation to British India (including French India), China, Hongkong, Japan, The Netherlands East Indies, and Siam.

Prices Current of Fine and Heavy Chemicals, Drugs, Essential Oils, Dyestuffs and Oils

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are for large quantities in original packages. All prices are quoted on a basis of avoirdupois pounds and ounces and American gallons. Where the price of a product is indicated by two sets of figures separated by a dash (.16 — .19), it means that various manufacturers or importers of the item quote different prices which are all included within this range.

For the ready reference of foreign buyers, the following table of equivalents is published:

1 Imperial Gallon (Brit.)—1.20 Amer. Gallons
1 American Gallon—.833 Imperial Gallon
1 American Gallon—3.79 liters
1 Liter—.264 American Gallon
1 American Gallon (H_2O) weighs 8 pounds
1 Pound (Avoirdupois) weighs .454 kilogram
1 Kilogram weighs 2.20 pounds (Avoirdupois)

Fine Chemicals

Acetanilid, C.P., bbls., blk.	lb.	—	— .41
Acetone	lb.	.13½	— .15
Acetphenetidin	lb.	2.25	— 2.30
Aconitine, Sulph., ½-oz. vialsea.		—	— 2.55
Adeps Lanae, hydrous	lb.	—	— .20
Anhydrous	lb.	—	— .26
Alcohol 188 proof	gal.	—	— 4.70
190 proof, U.S.P.	gal.	—	— 4.75
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof	gal.	—	— 5.00
Wood, ref. 95 p.c.	gal.	1.30	— 1.33
97 p.c.	gal.	1.33	— 1.36
Denatured, 180 proof	gal.	.48	— .50
188 proof	gal.	.52	— .54
Aldehyde	lb.	1.25	— 1.45
Aloin U.S.P., powd.	lb.	.98	— 1.00
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	lb.	.65	— .70
Benzoate, cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 4.00
Bichromate, C. P.	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Bromide, gran., bulk	lb.	.54	— .55
Carb. Dom. U.S. kegs, powd.	lb.	.12	— .12½
Chloride U.S.P.	lb.	.24	— .25
Hypophosphite	lb.	2.10	— 2.15
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.85
Molybdate, Pure	lb.	—	— 4.15
Nitrate, cryst., C. P.	lb.	.25	— .26
Gran.	lb.	—	— .54
Oxalate, Pure	lb.	.83	— .85
Persulphate	lb.	.95	— 1.05
Phosphate (Dibasic)	lb.	.50	— .60
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	.90	— .95
Amyl Acetate, bulk, drums	gal.	3.65	— 3.75
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony)	lb.	.18	— .20
Needle powder	lb.	.09	— .11
Sulphate, 16-17 per cent free sulphur	lb.	.35	— .74
Antipyrine, bulk	lb.	6.50	— 7.50
Apomorphine Hydrochloride	oz.	—	—29.80
Argols	lb.	.08	— .11
Arsenic, red	lb.	.23	— .25
White	lb.	.09¾	— .10
Aspirin	lb.	.80	— .95
Atropine, Alk. U.S.P., 1-oz v.oz.		—	—30.00
Sulphate, U.S.P., 1-oz. v.	oz.	17.00	—18.00
Barbital	oz.	—	— 2.25
Barium Carb. prec., pure	lb.	.28	— .29
*Chlorate, pure	lb.	.50	— .60
Bay Rum, Porto Rico	gal.	—	— 3.20
St. Thomas	gal.	3.70	— 3.80
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)			
Benzonaphthol	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Berberine, Sulphate, 1-oz. c. v.	oz.	2.50	— 3.00
Bismuth Ammon. Citr., U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 5.80
Citrate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 3.60
Oxide, pd.	lb.	—	— 3.90
Oxychloride	lb.	—	— 3.30
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 3.05
Subbenzoate	lb.	4.70	— 4.75
Subcarbonate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 3.30
Subgallate	lb.	—	— 3.30
Subiodide	lb.	—	— 5.45
Subnitrate	lb.	—	— 3.00
Bismuth Subsalicylate	lb.	—	— 3.60
Tannate	lb.	—	— 2.80
Borax, in bbls., crystals	lb.	.07½	— .08
Crystals, U.S.P., Kegs	lb.	.08	— .08¾
Bromides, See Potass. Brom., etc.			
Bromine, tech., bulk	lb.	—	— .55
Cadmium Bromide, crystals	lb.	1.75	— 1.80
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.40
Metal sticks	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk	lb.	7.00	— 7.25
Hydrobromide	lb.	8.50	— 9.00
Citrated, U.S.P.	lb.	6.00	— 6.25
Phosphate		10.00	—11.00
Sulphate	lb.	9.50	—10.00
Cadmium Bromide, crystals	lb.	1.75	— 1.80
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.60
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.21	— .23
Sulphocarbolate	lb.	.85	— .90
Calomel, see Mercury.			
Camphor, Am. ref'd bbls. bk.	lb.	—	— 3.20
16's in 1-lb. carton	lb.	3.25	— 3.30
24's in 1-lb. carton	lb.	3.25	— 3.30
32's in 1-lb. carton	lb.	3.25	— 3.30
Japan refined, 2½ lb. slabs	lb.	3.20	— 3.25
Monobromated, bulk	lb.	4.25	— 4.30
Caramel	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Casein, C. P.	lb.	.45	— .49
Castor Oil, AA bbls.	lb.	—	— .21
Cerium Oxalate	lb.	—	— .80
Heavy	lb.	.04	— .06
Chloral Hydrate, U.S.P. crystals, drums incl'd 100lb. lots	lb.	—	— 1.00
Chloroform, drums, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .30
Cinchonidin, Alk. crystals	oz.	—	— 1.06
Chrysarobin, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 5.00
Cinchonine, lAk., crystals	oz.	—	— .61
Sulphate	oz.	—	— .35
Citrates, See Iron Citrate, etc.			
Cocaine, Hydrochl. gran.	oz.	—	— 9.50
cryst., bulk	oz.	—	— 9.75
Cocoa Butter, bulk	lb.	—	— .47
Cases, fingers	lb.	.50	— .52
Codeine, Alk., Bulk	oz.	—	—11.15
Nitrate, Bulk	oz.	—	—10.00
Phosphate, Bulk	oz.	—	— 8.35
Sulphate, Bulk	oz.	—	— 8.90
Cod Liver Oil, Newf'd	bbls.	—	—90.00
Norwegian	bbl.	—	—135.00
Collodion, U.S.P.	lb.	.35	— .37
Corrosive Sublimated, see Mercury			
Coumarin, refined, see Aromatic Chemicals			
Cream of Tartar, cryst. U.S.P.	lb.	.53	— .55
Powdered, 99 p.c.	lb.	.53	— .55
Creosote, U. S. P.	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Carbonate	lb.	—	— 7.50
Cresol, U.S.P.	lb.	.22	— .25
Dionin	oz.	—	—14.85
Dover's Powder, U.S.P.	lb.	2.80	— 3.00
Emetine, Alk., 15 gr. vials	ea.	—	— 2.00
Hydrochloride, U.S.P.	oz.	34.00	—35.00
15 gr. vials	ea.	—	— 1.35
Epsom Salts, see Mag. Sulphate			
Ether, U.S.P., Conc.	lb.	—	— .19
Washed	lb.	—	— .26
Nitrous, conc.	lb.	1.10	— 1.11
U.S.P., 1880	lb.	—	— .34
Anaesthesia	lb.	—	— .23
Eucalyptol, U.S.P.	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Formaldehyde		.22½	— .23
Gelatin, silver	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
*Gold	lb.	—	— —
Glycerin, C. P.,			
Drums and bbls. added	lb.	—	— .20
C. P. in cans	lb.	—	— .22
Dynamite, drums included	lb.	—	— .19½
Saponifications, loose	lb.	—	— .13
Soap Lye, loose	lb.	—	— .12½
Guaiacol, liquid	lb.	—	—10.00
Crystals	lb.	—	—13.00
Carbonate	lb.	—	—12.00
Guarana	lb.	—	— .85
Haarlem Oil, dom.	gross	—	— 3.75
Imported	gross	—	— 6.00
Hexamethylenetetramine	lb.	—	— 1.00
Hydrogen Peroxide, U.S.P., 10 gr. lots			
4-oz. bottles	gross	—	— 7.25
12-oz. bottles	gross	—	—16.25
16-oz. bottles	gross	—	—19.25
Hydroquinone, bulk	lb.	2.00	— 2.05
Iodides, See Potass. Iodide, etc.			
Iodine, Resublimed	lb.	—	— 4.50
Iodoform, Powdered, bulk	lb.	—	— 5.25
Crystals	lb.	—	— 5.75
Iron Citrate, U.S.P., VIII.	lb.	—	— 1.28
and Ammon. Citrate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.13
Green scales, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.41
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.25
Phosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.08
Pyrophosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.13
*Kamala, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 4.00
Lanolin, hydrous, cans U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .20
Anhydrous, cans	lb.	—	— .26
Lead Iodide, U.S.P. VIII.	lb.	—	— 3.40
Licorice, U.S.P., Mass.	lb.	.60	— .62
Powdered	lb.	.95	— 1.05
Lithium Carbonate	lb.	—	— 1.50
Citrate	lb.	—	— 2.50
Lupulin	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Lycopodium, U.S.P.	lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Magnesium Carb. U.S.P. bbls.	lb.	.12	— .12½
Glycerophosphate	lb.	—	— 4.55
Hyphophosphite	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Oxide, tins light	lb.	—	— 1.10
Peroxide, cans	lb.	—	— 2.15
Salicylate	lb.	.60	— .65
Sulphate, Epsom Salt, tech. 100-lbs.		—	— 2.25
U.S.P., 100-lbs.		2.50	— 2.75
Manganese Glycerophos	lb.	3.25	— 3.35
Hypophosphite, U.S.P., VIII	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Iodide	lb.	—	— 5.00
Peroxide	lb.	.75	— .80
Sulphate, crystals	lb.	—	— .55
Menthol, Japanese	lb.	8.00	— 8.25
Mercury, flasks, 75 lb.	ea.	—	—110.00
Bisulphate	lb.	—	— 1.34
Blue Mass	lb.	—	— .84
Powdered	lb.	—	— .86
Blue Ointment, 30 p.c.	lb.	—	— .82
50 p.c.	lb.	—	— 1.15
Citrine Ointment	lb.	—	— .60
Calomel, Amer.	lb.	—	— 1.76
Corrosive Sublimate cryst.	lb.	—	— 1.63
Powdered, Granular	lb.	—	— 1.58
Iodide, Green	lb.	—	— 4.11
Red	lb.	—	— 4.21
Yellow	lb.	—	— 4.11
Red Precipitate	lb.	—	— 1.93
Powdered	lb.	—	— 2.03
White Precipitate	lb.	—	— 2.05
Powdered	lb.	—	— 2.10
with chalk	lb.	—	— .84
Methyl salicylate, see Aromatic Chemicals			
Methylene Blue, medicinal	lb.	—	—12.00
Milk, powdered	lb.	.22	— .23
Mineral Oil, white	gal.	1.00	— 2.00
Morphine, Acet. bulk	oz.	—	— 9.80
Hydrochloride, bulk	oz.	—	— 9.80
Sulphate, bulk	oz.	—	— 9.80
Diacetyl. Alkaloid	oz.	—	—14.50
Diacetyl. Hydcl.	oz.	—	—13.05
Ethyl Hydcl.	oz.	—	—14.85
Naphthalene, See Coal Tar Products.			
Olive Oil, See Oils, Pg. 27			
Opium, cases, U.S.P.	lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Granular	lb.	—	—10.00
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 9.50
Oxgall, pure U.S.P.	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Papain	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P.	gal.	3.10	— 3.60
Paris Green, kegs	lb.	.30	— .31
Petrolatum, light amber bbls.	lb.	.05½	— .06
Cream White	lb.	.07	— .08
Lily White	lb.	.09¼	— .10
Snow White	lb.	.13	— .13½
Phenolphthalein	lb.	1.75	— 1.80
Phosphorus, yellow	lb.	—	— .35
Red	lb.	.68	— .70
Pilocarpine	oz.	—	— 9.50
Podophyllin	lb.	—	— 6.50
Potassium acetate	lb.	—	— 1.00
Bicarbonate, U.S.P.	lb.	.24	— .25
Bisulphate	lb.	.45	— .60
C. P.	lb.	.75	— .85
Bromide Crystals, bulk	lb.	.50	— .55
Granulated	lb.	.49	— .50
Chlorate	lb.	.19	— .20
Chromate, crystals, yellow, tech. 1-lb. c. b. 10	lb.	—	— .75
Citrate, bulk, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.84
Glycerophosphate, 75%	oz.	1.75	— 1.80
Hypophosphite, bulk	oz.	1.95	— 2.00
Iodide, bulk	lb.	3.50	— 3.55
Lactophosphate	oz.	—	— 1.00
Permanganate, U.S.P.	lb.	.55	— .56

*Nominal.

Fine Chemicals, Acids, and Crude Drugs

Potassium Salicylate	lb.	—	— 1.50
Sulphate, C.P.	lb.	1.11	— 1.16
Tartrate, powdered	lb.	—	— 1.25
Procaine, oz. bottles		7.00	— 7.50
5 gr. bottles		1.50	— 1.60
Quicksilver, See Mercury			
Quinine Sulph., 100-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .80
1-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .88
Second Hands, Java	oz.	1.00	— 1.10
Second Hands, American	oz.	1.00	— 1.10
Bisulphate, 100-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .80
Alkaloid	oz.	—	— 1.17
Acetate	oz.	—	— 1.17
Benzoate	oz.	—	— 1.17
Citrate	oz.	—	— 1.17
Dihyd'chloride	oz.	—	— 1.17
Hydrochloride	oz.	—	— 1.07
Hypophosphite	oz.	—	— 1.17
Phosphate	oz.	—	— 1.07
Salicylate	oz.	—	— 1.07
Tannate	oz.	—	— .80
Quinidine Alk. crystals, tins	oz.	—	— 1.06
Sulphate, tins	oz.	—	— .70
Resorcin crystals, U. S. P.	lb.	6.00	— 6.25
Rochelle Salt, crystals, bxs.	lb.	—	— .43
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	—	— .43
Rosewater, triple	lb.	11.50	—12.00
Saccharin, U.S.P., soluble	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
U.S.P., Insoluble	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Salicin, bulk	lb.	—	—30.00
Salol, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	.85	— .90
*Santonin, cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	—	—110.00
Powdered	lb.	—	—110.00
Seidlitz Mixture, bbls.	lb.	—	— .33½
Silver nitrate, 500 oz. lots	oz.	.68	— .69
Soap, Castile, white, pure	lb.	—	— .36
Powd. U.S.P., bbls.	lb.	.43	— .44
Marseilles, white	lb.	.19	— .20
Green, pure	lb.	.15	— .16
Ordinary	lb.	.15	— .16
Sodium, Acetate, U.S.P., gran.	lb.	.25	— .29
Benzoate, gran. U.S.P.	lb.	.80	— .85
Bicarb. U.S.P., powd., bbls	lb.	.02¼	— .02½
Bromide, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	.49	— .50
Cacodylate	oz.	—	— 1.40
Chlorate, U.S.P. 8th Rev. crystals, c.b. 10	lb.	.15½	— .16
Granular, c.b. 10	lb.	—	— .20
Citrate, U.S.P., CrystVIII	lb.	—	— 1.15
Granular, U.S.P. IX	lb.	—	— 1.30
Cyanide 96-98, see Heavy Chemicals			
Glycerophosphate, crystals	lb.	2.15	— 2.20
Hypophosphite, U.S.P.	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 4.05
Peroxide	lb.	.35	— .40
Phosphate, U.S.P., gran.	lb.	—	— .13
Recryst.	lb.	.17	— .18
Dried	lb.	.40	— .45
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	.50	— .55
Sulph. (Glauber's Salt)	lb.	.01¼	— .01½
Strontium Brom. Cryst, blk.	lb.	.50	— .51
Carbonate, pure	lb.	.40	— .45
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 3.70
Nitrate	lb.	.25	— .26
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	.60	— .65
Strychnine Alkd., cryst.	oz.	—	— 1.80
Acetate	oz.	—	— 1.80
Nitrate	oz.	—	— 1.80
Sulphate, crystals, bulk	oz.	—	— 1.40
Sugar of Milk, Powdered	lb.	.37	— .38
Sulphonal, 100-oz. lots		1.15	— 1.20
Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	16.00	—16.75
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	13.00	—14.00
Sulphur, roll, bbls.	100 lbs.	2.95	— 3.15
Flour, 100 p.c. pure	100 lbs.	3.10	— 3.40
Flowers, 100 p.c. pure	100 lbs.	3.30	— 3.60
Precip., U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .17
Lac Sulphur	lb.	—	— .12
Tartar Emetic, tech	lb.	.67	— .67½
U.S.P.	lb.	.73	— .73½
Terpin Hydrate	lb.	.84	— .85
Theobromine Alkaloid	lb.	—	—12.00
Thymol, crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Iodide, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	11.90	—12.00
Tin, bichloride, see Heavy Chemicals			
Oxide, 500 lb. bbls.	lb.	—	— .60
Toluol. See Coal Tar Crudes.			
Turpentine, Venice, True	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Artificial	lb.	.13	— .14
Spirits, see Naval Stores.			
Vanillin, see Aromatic Chemicals			
Veronal (See Barbital)			
Witch Hazel, Ext., dble dist., bbl.	gal.	—	— 1.15
Zinc Carbonate	lb.	—	— .16
Chloride, U.S.P.	lb.	.45	— .50
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 4.15
Metallic, C. P.	lb.	.45	— .75
Oxide, U.S.P., bbls.	lb.	.22	— .23
Stearate	lb.	.38	— .42

*Nominal

Acids

Acetic, 28 p.c., See Heavy Chemicals			
Glacial, See Heavy Chemicals			
Acetyl-salicylic	lb.	.80	— .95
Benzoic, from gum	lb.	—	— —
U.S.P., ex toluol	lb.	.85	— .90
Boric, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.13¾	— .14
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.13¾	— .14
Butyric, Tech., 60 p.c.	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Camphoric	lb.	6.00	— 6.20
*Carbolic cryst., U.S.P. drs.	lb.	.12	— .15
1-lb. bottle	lb.	—	— .20
5-lb. bottle	lb.	—	— .18
50 to 100-lb. tins	lb.	.14½	— .15
Liquid, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .17
Crude, 25%	gal.	.24	— .31
Chromic, U.S.P.	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Chrysophanic	lb.	—	— 5.00
Citric, crystals, bbls.	lb.	—	— .98
Powdered	lb.	—	— .98½
Second hands	lb.	1.04	— 1.07
Cresylic, 95-100 p.c.	gal.	.75	— .85
Formic, 75 p.c., tech	lb.	.36½	— .38
Gallic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Glycerophosphoric, 25 p.c.	lb.	—	— 2.50
Hydriodic, sp. g. 1.150	oz.	—	— .19
Hydrofluoric, see Heavy Chemicals			
Hydrosilicofluoric, 10 p.c. tech.	lb.	.40	— .45
20 p.c. tech.	lb.	.50	— .60
Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c.	lb.	2.40	— 2.50
U.S.P., 10 p.c.	lb.	.60	— .65
Lactic, U.S.P., VIII	lb.	—	— 2.20
U.S.P., IX	lb.	—	— 2.40
Molybdic, C.P.	lb.	—	— 8.50
Muriatic, see Heavy Chemicals			
Nitric, see Heavy Chemicals			
Nitro Muriatic	lb.	.20	— .23
Oleic, purified	lb.	.23	— .28
Oxalic, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.23	— .24
Picric, kegs, see Intermediates			
Phosphoric, 85-88p.c.syr.U.S.P.	lb.	.32	— .33
50 p.c. tech.	lb.	.21½	— .23½
Pyrogallic, resublimed	lb.	2.30	— 2.35
Crystals, bottles	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	.08	— .10
Technical	gal.	.12	— .12½
Salicylic, Bulk, U.S.P.	lb.	.45	— .50
Sulphuric, C.P.	lb.	.08	— .09
Sulphurous	lb.	.06	— .06½
Tannic, technical	lb.	.50	— .60
U S.P., bulk	lb.	—	— 1.30
Tartaric Crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	.79½	— .81½
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	.79½	— .84
Trichloracetic, U.S.P.	lb.	4.40	— 4.50

Crude Drugs

MISCELLANEOUS

Agar, Agar, No. 1	lb.	.85	— .90
No. 2	lb.	—	— .80
No. 3	lb.	—	— .75
Almonds, bitter	lb.	.45	— .50
Sweet	lb.	.45	— .50
Meal	lb.	.47	— .52
Ambergris, black	oz.	—	—10.00
Grey	lb.	—	—23.00
Areca Nuts	lb.	—	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.33	— .35
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Burgundy Pitch, Dom.	lb.	.09	— .09½
Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Powdered	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Russian, whole	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Powdered	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Charcoal Willow, powdered	lb.	.05½	— .07
Wood, powdered	lb.	.04	— .05
Civet	oz.	2.50	— 2.75
Colocynth, Apples, Trieste	lb.	.30	— .35
Pulp; U.S.P.	lb.	.35	— .36
Spanish Apples	lb.	.45	— .55

*Nominal

Cuttlefish Bones, Trieste	lb.	.60	— .62
Jewelers, large	lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Small	lb.	1.55	— 1.60
French	lb.	.55	— .60
Dragon's Blood, Mass.	lb.	.35	— .40
Reeds	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Ergot, Russian	lb.	—	— 4.00
Spanish	lb.	—	— 4.00
Grains of Paradise	lb.	.50	— .60
Hops, N. Y., 1918, prime	lb.	.65	— .80
Pacific Coast, 1918, prime	lb.	.58	— .67
Isinglass, American (see Agar Agar)			
Russian	lb.	—	—10.00
Kola Nuts, West Indies	lb.	.19	— .21
Honey, Calif.	lb.	.20	— .22
Manna, large flake	lb.	—	— .80
Small flake	lb.	—	— .60
Moss, Iceland	lb.	.21	— .23
Irish	lb.	.11	— .15
Musk, pods, Cab.	oz.	—	— —
Tonquin	oz.	25.00	—26.00
Grain, Cab	lb.	23.00	—25.00
Tonquin	lb.	41.00	—43.00
*Synthetic	lb.	—	—30.00
Nux Vomica, whole	lb.	.07	— .07½
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .13
Poppy Heads	lb.	—	— 1.25
Sandalwood	lb.	.50	— .55
Ground	lb.	.55	— .60
Scammony, resin	lb.	2.95	— 3.20
Powdered	lb.	3.05	— 3.30
Spermaceti, blocks	lb.	.30	— .31
Storax, liquid cases	lb.	1.60	— 1.65
Tamarinds, bbls.	lb.	.12½	— .13
Kegs	per keg	—	— 6.25

BALSAMS

Copaiba, Para	lb.	.45	— .50
South American	lb.	.55	— .60
Fir, Canada	lb.	—	— 9.00
Oregon	gal.	1.55	— 1.70
Peru	lb.	3.40	— 3.50
Tolu	lb.	1.50	— 1 60

BARKS

Angostura	lb.	.28	— .30
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	.17	— .21
Bayberry	lb.	.22	— .28
Blackhaw, of root	lb.	.50	— .60
of Tree	lb.	.35	— .40
Buckthorn	lb.	—	— .60
Calisaya	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.17	— .18
Cascarilla, quills	lb.	.24	— .25
Siftings	lb.	.12	— .13
Chestnut	lb.	.10	— .10½
Cinchona, red quills	lb.	.75	— .85
Broken	lb.	.55	— .60
*Yellow "quills"	lb.	—	— —
*Broken	lb.	.60	— .65
*Loxa, pale, bs	lb.	—	— —
*Powdered, boxes	lb.	—	— —
*Maracaibo, yellow, powd.	lb.	—	— —
Condurango	lb.	.10	— .10½
Cotton Root	lb.	.20	— .22
Cramp (true)	lb.	.42	— .45
Cramp (so-called)	lb.	.11	— .12
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb.	.09½	— .10
Elm, grinding	lb.	.19	— .22
Select bdls.	lb.	.25	— .27
Hemlock	lb.	.07	— .08
Lemon Peel	lb.	.10	— .10½
Mezereon	lb.	.22	— .23
Oak, red	lb.	.08	— .09
White	lb.	.08	— .09
Orange Peel, bitter	lb.	—	— .12
Malaga, Sweet	lb.	.12	— .13
Trieste, sweet	lb.	.10	— .12
Prickly Ash, Southern	lb.	.18	— .20
Northern	lb.	.18	— .20
Pomegranate of Root	lb.	.26	— .28
of Fruit	lb.	.25	— .28
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.35	— .45
Select	lb.	.45	— .55
Simaruba	lb.	.60	— .65
Soap, whole	lb.	.15	— .17
Cut	lb.	.25	— .26
Crushed	lb.	.23	— .24
Wahoo, of Root	lb.	.60	— .70
of Tree	lb.	.30	— .35
Willow, Black	lb.	.06	— .07
White	lb.	.16	— .17
White Pine Rossed	lb.	.07	— .08
White Poplar	lb.	.07	— .08
Wild Cherry	lb.	.15	— .28
Witch Hazel	lb.	.08	— .09

*Nominal

Crude Drugs—Roots, Gums, Herbs, Flowers, and Seeds

BEANS

Calabar	lb.	.45	— .50
St. Ignatius	lb.	—	— .35
St. John's Bread	lb.	.09	— .12
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	—	— 1.75
Para	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Surinam	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Vanilla, Mexican, whole	lb.	4.50	— 5.50
Cuts	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Bourbon	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
South American	lb.	3.25	— 3.75
Tahiti, Yellow Label	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Green Label	lb.	—	— 2.75

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	1.30	— 1.35
XX	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Powdered	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Fish	lb.	.40	— .45
Horse, Nettle, dry	lb.	.40	— .45
Juniper	lb.	.08½	— .09
Laurel	lb.	.08	— .10
*Poke	lb.	.14	— .15
Prickly Ash	lb.	.11	— .11½
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.15	— .16
Sloe	lb.	.25	— .30

FLOWERS

Arnica		—	— .45
Powdered	lb.	—	— .80
Borage	lb.	.60	— .70
Calendula Petals	lb.	—	— 2.75
Chamomile, German	lb.	—	— —
Hungarian type	lb.	.48	— .50
Roman	lb.	.35	— .40
Spanish	lb.	—	— .45
Clover Tops	lb.	.11	— .12
Dogwood	lb.	.17	— .18
Elder	lb.	.45	— .50
Insect, open	lb.	.65	— .70
Closed	lb.	—	— —
*Powd. Flowers and stems	lb.	—	— .45
Powd. Flowers	lb.	—	— .75
*Kousso	lb.	—	— .60
Lavender, ordinary	lb.	.24	— .25
Select	lb.	.30	— .35
Linden, with leaves	lb.	.35	— .37
Without Leaves	lb.	.65	— .70
Malva, blue	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Black	lb.	.55	— .60
Mullein	lb.	1.68	— 1.70
Orange	lb.	1.95	— 2.00
Poppy, red	lb.	.95	— 1.10
Rosemary	lb.	.69	— .70
Saffron, American	lb.	.33	— .34
Valencia	lb.	14.00	—15.00
Tilia (see Linden)			

GUMS

Aloes, Barbados	lb.	.98	— 1.05
Cape	lb.	.13	— .15
Curacao, cases	lb.	.08½	— .09
Socotrine, whole	lb.	—	— .90
Powdered	lb.	—	— 1.00
Ammoniac, tears	lb.	—	— —
Powdered	lb.	—	— —
Arabic, firsts	lb.	.35	— .40
*Seconds	lb.	—	— —
Sorts Amber	lb.	.16	— .16½
Powdered	lb.	.27	— .30
Asafoetida, whole, U.S.P.	lb.	3.35	— 3.50
Powdered	lb.	—	— 6.00
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	.80	— 1.00
Sumatra	lb.	.36	— .38
Camphor, ref. See Pg. 26, Col. 2			
Catechu	lb.	.11	— .15
Chicle, Mexican	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Euphorbium	lb.	.28	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .40
Galbanum	lb.	1.38	— 1.45
Gambier	lb.	.11	— .12
Gamboge	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Guaiac	lb.	.70	— 1.00
Hemlock	lb.	.83	— .90
Kino	lb.	.49	— .59
Mastic	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Myrrh, Select	lb.	.85	— .90
Sorts	lb.	.70	— .78
Siftings	lb.	—	— —
Olibanum, siftings	lb.	.16	— .19
Tears	lb.	.18	— .30
Sandarac	lb.	.45	— .48
*Senegal, picked	lb.	—	— —
Sorts	lb.	—	— —
Spruce	lb.	1.00	— 1.50
Storax, Art. cases	lb.	1.60	— 1.65
*Thus, per bbl. 280 lbs.		—	—28.00
Tragacanth, Aleppo first	lb.	—	— 4.25
Seconds	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
*Thirds	lb.	—	— 2.50

*Nominal.

LEAVES AND HERBS

*Aconite	lb.	.60	— .70
Balmony	lb.	.11	— .13
Bay, true	lb.	—	— —
Belladonna	lb.	—	— .30
Boneset, leaves and tops	lb.	.16	— .18
Buchu, short	lb.	2.10	— 2.15
Long	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Cannabis, true, imported	lb.	—	— —
American	lb.	.29	— .55
Catnip	lb.	.15	— .16
Chestnut	lb.	.06	— .07
Chiretta	lb.	.39	— .40
*Coca, Huanuco	lb.	—	— —
Truxillo	lb.	.70	— .75
Coltsfoot	lb.	.18	— .19
Conium	lb.	.29	— .—
Corn Silk	lb.	.12	— .14
Damiana	lb.	—	— .14
Deer Tongue	lb.	.12	— .14
Digitalis, Domestic	lb.	.25	— .30
Imported	lb.	.30	— .32
Eucalyptus	lb.	.10	— .11
Euphorbia Pilulifera	lb.	.15	— .16
Grindelia Robusta	lb.	.14	— .15
Henbane, German	lb.	—	— —
*Russian	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Domestic	lb.	.60	— .65
Henna	lb.	.60	— .65
Horehound	lb.	.14	— .16
*Jaborandi	lb.	.45	— .50
Laurel	lb.	.09	— .09½
Life Everlasting	lb.	.10	— .11
Liverwort	lb.	.21	— .25
Lobelia	lb.	.18	— .19
Matico	lb.	.25	— .26
*Marjoram, German	lb.	—	— —
French	lb.	.48	— .49
Motherwort herb	lb.	.16	— .17
Patchouli	lb.	.76	— .83
Pennyroyal	lb.	.12	— .16
Peppermint, American	lb.	.26	— .29
Pichi	lb.	.11	— .12
Prince's Pine	lb.	.21	— .22
Plantain	lb.	.12	— .14
Pulsatilla	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Queen of the Meadow	lb.	.10	— .11
Rose, red	lb.	1.25	— 1.28
Rosemary	lb.	.12	— .14
Rue	lb.	—	— .65
Sage, Austrian, stemless	lb.	—	— —
*Grinding	lb.	—	— —
Greek, stemless	lb.	.10	— .10½
Spanish	lb.	.08	— .08½
Savory	lb.	.20½	— .21
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb.	.75	— .80
Half Leaf	lb.	.60	— .63
Siftings	lb.	.24	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .42
Tinnevelly	lb.	.14	— .20
Pods	lb.	.10	— .12
Skullcap, Western	lb.	.40	— .45
Spearmint American	lb.	.20	— .22
Squaw Vine	lb.	.27	— .30
Stramonium	lb.	.26	— .30
Tansy	lb.	—	— .15
Thyme, Spanish	lb.	.11	— .11½
French	lb.	.14	— .14½
Uva Ursi	lb.	.08	— .10
Witch Hazel	lb.	.08	— .10
Wormwood imported	lb.	.14	— .15
Yerba Santa	lb.	.15	— .20

ROOTS

Aconite, U.S.P.	lb.	.50	— .55
German	lb.	—	— —
Alkanet	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Althea, cut	lb.	.70	— .72
Whole	lb.	.35	— .40
Angelica American	lb.	.35	— .37
Imported	lb.	.59	— .69
Arnica	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Arrowroot, American	lb.	—	— .10
Bermuda	lb.	—	— .60
St. Vincent	lb.	.20	— .21
Bamboo Brier	lb.	.10	— .12
Bearsfoot	lb.	.09	— .10
Belladonna	lb.	.50	— .65
Berberis, Aquifolium	lb.	.14	— .17
Beth	lb.	.18	— .20
Blood	lb.	.30	— .35
Blueflag	lb.	.32	— .34
Bryonia	lb.	.24	— .26
Burdock, Imported	lb.	.18	— .19
American	lb.	.16	— .17
Calamus, bleached	lb.	.60	— .65
Unbleached, natural	lb.	.18	— .19
Cohosh, black	lb.	.09	— .10
Blue	lb.	.14	— .15

*Nominal.

Colchicum	lb.	1.60	— 1.65
Colombo, whole	lb.	.24	— .29
Comfrey	lb.	.25	— .26
Culver's	lb.	.22	— .23
Cranesbill, see Geranium.			
Dandelion, Euglish	lb.	.24	— .26
American	lb.	.21	— .22
Doggrass Dom.	lb.	.39	— .45
Cut Bermuda	lb.	.29	— .30
Echinacea	lb.	.38	— .42
Elecampane	lb.	.13	— .14
Galangal	lb.	.28	— .30
Gelsemium	lb.	.13	— .14
Gentian	lb.	.14	— .15
Geranium	lb.	—	— .14
Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached	lb.	.23	— .23½
Bleached	lb.	.26	— .27
*Ginseng, Cultivated	lb.	3.00	— 9.00
Wild, Eastern	lb.	5.00	—10.00
Northwestern	lb.	5.00	—22.00
Southern	lb.	—	— —
Golden Seal	lb.	5.75	— 6.00
Powdered	lb.	6.25	— 6.75
*Hellebore, Black, Imported	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
White, Domestic	lb.	.20	— .21
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .26
*Imported	lb.	—	— —
Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Powdered	lb.	—	— 3.25
Rio, whole	lb.	—	— 3.00
Powdered	lb.	—	— 3.25
Jalap, whole	lb.	.70	— .80
Kava Kava	lb.	.18	— .19
Lady Slipper	lb.	.85	— .90
Licorice, *Russian, cut	lb.	.80	— .90
Spanish natural bales	lb.	.17	— .19
Selected	lb.	.27	— .28
Powdered	lb.	.23	— .25
*Lovage, American	lb.	.73	— .75
Manaca	lb.	.27	— .29
Mandrake	lb.	.18	— .20
Musk, Russian	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Oriss, Florentine bold	lb.	.22	— .23
Verona	lb.	.21	— .22
Pareira Brava	lb.	.30	— .32
Pellitory	lb.	.29	— .31
Pink, true	lb.	.75	— .80
Pleurisy	lb.	.16	— .20
Poke	lb.	.13	— .14
Rhatany	lb.	.12	— .14
*Rhubarb Shensi	lb.	—	— —
Chips	lb.	—	— —
Cuts	lb.	—	— —
High Dried	lb.	1.65	— 1.90
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.65	— .66
American	lb.	.38	— .43
Mexican	lb.	.50	— .52
Senega, Northern	lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Southern	lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Serpentaria	lb.	.75	— .80
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.20	— .22
Snake, Canada natural	lb.	.38	— .40
Stripped	lb.	.50	— .55
Spikenard	lb.	.30	— .32
Squill, white	lb.	.12	— .13
Stillingia	lb.	.13	— .14
Stone	lb.	.12	— .14
Turmeric Madras	lb.	.12	— .12½
Aleppy	lb.	.09	— .09¼
China	lb.	.10½	— .11
Unicorn false (Helonias)	lb.	.50	— .55
True (Aletris)	lb.	.55	— .60
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	.70	— .75
*English	lb.	—	— —
*German	lb.	—	— —
*Japanese	lb.	—	— 1.25
Yellow Dock	lb.	.12	— .15
*Yellow Parilla	lb.	—	— .20

SEEDS

Anise, Levant	lb.	—	— .21
Star	lb.	.18	— .18½
Spanish	lb.	.21	— .21½
Canary, *Spanish	lb.	—	— —
Morocco	lb.	.11	— .11½
South American	lb.	.11	— .11¼
Caraway, African	lb.	.18	— .19
Dutch	lb.	.17	— .18
Domestic	lb.	.68	— .69
Cardamom, bleached	lb.	1.10	— 2.00
Celery	lb.	.39½	— .40½
Colchicum	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Conium	lb.	.39	— .40
Coriander, Bombay	lb.	.06½	— .07
Morocco, Unbleached	lb.	.06½	— .07
Bleached	lb.	.10	— .10½

*Nominal.

Essential Oils, Oleoresins, Aromatic and Heavy Chemicals

*Cumin, Levant	lb.	.17½—	.19
*Malta	lb.	.18¼—	.19½
Morocco	lb.	.13½—	.14
Dill	lb.	.14 —	.15
Fennel, French	lb.	.14 —	.14½
*German, small	lb.	— —	—
*Roumanian, small	lb.	— —	—
Flax, whole	per bbl.	20.00	—22.00
Ground	lb.	.12 —	.13
Foenugreek	lb.	.05½—	.06
Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.10 —	.10½
*Russian	lb.	— —	—
Job's Tears, white	lb.	.05½—	.06
Larkspur	lb.	.40 —	.45
Lobelia	lb.	.60 —	.65
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	— —	—
*Dutch	lb.	— —	—
Bombay, Brown	lb.	.15½—	.16
California Trieste, brown	lb.	.24½—	.25
Chinese, Yellow	lb.	.08 —	.08½
*English, yellow	lb.	.29 —	.30
Parsley	lb.	.28 —	.29
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	— —	—
Russian blue	lb.	.75 —	.77
Indian	lb.	.30 —	.32
Quince	lb.	— —	1.00
Rape, English	lb.	— —	—
Japanese small	lb.	.11 —	.11½
Domestic	lb.	.08½—	.09
Sabadilla	lb.	.15 —	.15½
Stramonium	lb.	.25 —	.26
Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	1.55 —	1.60
Kombe	lb.	1.75 —	2.00
Sunflower, domestic	lb.	.22 —	.22½
South American	lb.	.10½—	.11
Worm, American	lb.	— —	.30
Levant	lb.	1.10 —	1.25

SPICES

Capsicum, African pods	lb.	.17 —	.18
Bombay	lb.	.15 —	.16
Japan Caps	lb.	— —	.16
Cassia Buds	lb.	.22 —	.24
China, Selected, mats	lb.	.25 —	.26
Saigon, assortment	lb.	.51 —	.55
Chillies, Japan	lb.	.18 —	.19
Mombasa	lb.	.16 —	.17
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.30 —	.37
Cloves, Zanzibar	lb.	.41 —	.42
Amboynas	lb.	.48 —	.49
Penang	lb.	.70 —	.80
Ginger, African	lb.	.15½—	.17
Jamaica, white good	lb.	.23 —	.23½
Japan	lb.	.16½—	.17
Mace, Banda, No. 1	lb.	.49 —	.50
Banda, No. 2	lb.	.45 —	.46
Batavia, No. 2	lb.	.42½—	.43
Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	.27 —	.28
Pepper, Black, Sing	lb.	.20¼—	.21
White	lb.	.33 —	.33½
Pimento, Select	lb.	.09¾—	.10

WAXES

Bayberry	lb.	.49 —	.50
Bees, light, crude	lb.	.43 —	.44
Light, refined	lb.	.48 —	.49
Dark	lb.	.47 —	.48
Candelilla	lb.	.31 —	.32
Carnauba, Flor.	lb.	— —	—
No. 1, North Country	lb.	.90 —	.91
No. 2, North Country	lb.	.70 —	.75
No. 3, Fatty Gray	lb.	.56 —	.58
Chalky	lb.	.50 —	.52
Ceresin, Yellow	lb.	.16 —	.18
White	lb.	.18 —	.23
Japan	lb.	.19 —	.19½
Montan, crude	lb.	.35 —	.36
*Bleached	lb.	— —	—
Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	.35 —	.36
*Green	lb.	— —	—
*Refined, white	lb.	— —	—
*Domestic	lb.	— —	—
Refined, yellow	lb.	— —	—
Paraffin, ref'd 128-139 deg.m.p.	lb.	.09 —	.09¼
*Foreign, 130-132 deg. m.p.	lb.	.10 —	.10½

Stearic Acid, see Vegetable Oils, pg. 31

*Nominal

Essential Oils

Almond, bitter,	lb.	9.25	— 9.50
Bitter, U.S.P.	lb.	9.50	— 9.75
Artificial, U.S.P.	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Sweet	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Peach Kernel	lb.	.40	— .45
Amber, crude	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Rectified	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Anise, U.S.P.	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Bay	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Bergamot	lb.	4.75	— 4.85
Synthetic	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
*Bois de Rose	lb.	8.50	— 9.00
Cade	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Cajuput, U.S.P.	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Camphor, Sassafrassy	lb.	.12	— .14
Japanese, white	lb.	.22	— .23
Caraway, Rectified	lb.	6.75	— 7.00
Cassia, Technical	lb.	2.20	— 2.25
Lead, Free	lb.	2.30	— 2.40
Redistilled, U.S.P.	lb.	2.70	— 2.80
Cedar, Leaf	lb.	2.10	— 2.25
Cedar Wood, light	lb.	.25	— .26
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	lb.	23.00	—24.00
Citronella, Ceylon	lb.	.45	— .46
Java	lb.	—	— .85
Cloves, can	lb.	2.90	— 3.00
Bottles	lb.	3.00	— 3.05
Copaiba, U.S.P.	lb.	.85	— .90
*Coriander, U.S.P.	lb.	—	—65.00
Cubebs, U.S.P.	lb.	8.25	— 8.50
Cumin	lb.	8.50	— 9.00
Erigeron	lb.	—	— —
Eucalyptus, Australian, U.S.P.	lb.	.60	— .70
Fennel, sweet, U.S.P.	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Geranium, Rose Algerian	lb.	9.50	—10.00
Bourbon (Reunion)	lb.	9.00	— 9.25
Turkish	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
Ginger	lb.	7.00	— 7.50
Gingergrass	lb.	—	— 3.25
Hemlock	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.	7.25	— 7.50
Twice rect.	lb.	7.50	— 8.50
Wood	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Lavender Flowers, U.S.P.	lb.	8.25	— 8.50
Garden	lb.	.75	— 1.00
Spike	lb.	1.20	— 1.75
Lemon, U.S.P.	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Lemongrass, Native	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Limes, Expressed	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Distilled	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Linaloe	lb.	6.50	— 7.00
Mace, distilled	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Mirbane, ref., see Aromatic Chemicals			
Mustard, natural	lb.	—	—30.00
Artificial	lb.	11.50	—12.00
Neroli, bigarade	lb.	95.00	—105.00
Petale	lb.	120.00	—130.00
Artificial	lb.	15.00	—30.00
Nutmeg, U.S.P.	lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Orange, bitter	lb.	2.25	— 2.30
Sweet, West Indian	lb.	2.25	— 2.30
Italian	lb.	3.00	— 3.10
Origanum, Imitation	lb.	.42	— .45
Orris Concrete	oz.	5.00	— 5.25
Patchouli	lb.	18.00	—20.00
Pennyroyal, domestic	lb.	1.60	— 1.80
Imported	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Peppermint, tins	lb.	7.50	— 7.75
Redistilled, U.S.P.	lb.	7.75	— 8.00
Bottles	lb.	8.00	— 8.50
Petit Grain, So. America	lb.	3.90	— 4.00
French	lb.	9.00	— 9.50
Pinus Sylvestris	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Pumilic	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Rose, French	oz.	15.00	—17.00
Bulgarian	oz.	17.50	—20.00
Artificial	oz.	2.50	— 3.50
Rosemary	lb.	1.10	— 1.30
Safrol	lb.	.65	— .70
Sandalwood, East India	lb.	10.75	—11.00
West Indies	lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Sassafras, natural	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Artificial	lb.	.60	— .65
Savin	lb.	6.00	— 6.25
Spearmint	lb.	—	—10.00
Spruce	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Tansy, Amer.	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Thyme, red, French, U.S.P.	lb.	1.85	— 2.00
White, French	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Wintergreen, sweet birch	lb.	5.75	— 6.00
Genuine Gaultheria	lb.	9.25	— 9.50
Synthetic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	.55	— .60
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb.	—	— 4.25
Wormwood, Dom.	lb.	7.00	— 7.25
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Manila	lb.	25.00	—30.00
Artificial	lb.	—	—10.00

OLEORESINS

Aspidium (Malefern)	lb.	10.00	—11.00
Capsicum, 1-lb. bottles	lb.	—	— 4.00
Cubeb	lb.	7.75	— 8.00
Ginger	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Malefern	lb.	—	—10.00
Mullein (so-called)	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
*Orris, domestic	lb.	—	—20.00
Imported	lb.	20.00	—21.00
*Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum)	lb.	7.50	— 8.00
Pepper, black	lb.	—	— 7.00

Aromatic Chemicals

Acetophenone	lb.	8.00	—10.00
Amyl Salicylate	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Anethol	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Anisic Aldehyde, C.P.	lb.	12.00	—16.00
Benzaldehyde, U.S.P., F.F.C.	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Benzyl Acetate	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Imported	lb.	—	— 5.75
Benzyl Alcohol	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Benzyl Benzoate	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Imported	lb.	—	— 6.00
Borneol	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Bromostyrol	lb.	—	—12.00
Cinnamic Acid	lb.	7.25	— 7.50
Cinnamic Alcohol	lb.	40.00	—45.00
Cinnamic Aldehyde	lb.	—	— 5.50
Citral	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Citronellol	lb.	16.00	—18.00
Imported	lb.	—	—30.00
Coumarin	lb.	6.75	— 7.00
Ethyl Cinnamate	lb.	8.00	—10.00
Eucalyptol	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Eugenol	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Geraniol, from citronella	lb.	3.50	— 6.00
Geranyl Acetate	lb.	—	— 7.25
Geranyl	lb.	—	— —
Heliotropin	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Indol, C. P.	oz.	—	—20.00
Imported	oz.	—	—30.00
Iso-Eugenol	lb.	8.00	— 8.50
Linalol	lb.	7.50	— 9.00
Linalol Acetate	lb.	9.00	—13.00
Linalol Benzoate	lb.	—	— —
Menthol	lb.	8.00	— 8.25
Methyl Anthranilate	lb.	15.00	—17.00
Methyl Cinnamate	lb.	—	— 7.25
Methyl Paracresol	lb.	—	—16.00
Methyl Salicylate	lb.	.55	— .60
Mirbane, rect. drums	lb.	.13½—	.14
Musk Ambrette	lb.	92.00	—100.00
Musk Ketone	lb.	—	— —
Musk Xylene	lb.	13.00	—15.00
Phenylacetaldehyde	lb.	35.00	—40.00
Phenylethylic Alcohol	lb.	35.00	—42.00
Phenylacetic Acid	lb.	14.00	—16.00
Rhodinol	lb.	20.00	—22.00
Imported	lb.	—	—30.00
Terpineol, C. P.	lb.	—	— 1.25
Imported	lb.	—	— 1.70
Thymol	lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Vanillin	oz.	.75	— .80
Violet, artificial	lb.	12.00	—18.00

Heavy Chemicals

Acetic acid, 28 p.c., bbls., Incl.	100 lbs.	—	— 3.75
56 p.c., bbls.	100 lbs.	—	— 6.50
70 p.c., bbls.	100 lbs.	—	— 7.50
80 p.c., bbls.	100 lbs.	—	— 8.00
Redistilled	100 lbs.	—	— 8.50
Pure	100 lbs.	9.25	— 9.50
Glacial, bbls		13.00	—13.50
Alum, ammonia, lump	lb.	.03¼—	.04
Ground	lb.	.04½—	.04¾
Powdered	lb.	.04¾—	.04¼
Chrome	lb.	.15 —	.16
Potash lump	lb.	.08 —	.08¼
Chrome	lb.	.17 —	.18
Ground	lb.	.09 —	.09¾
Alum, Potash, Powdered	lb.	.08 —	.09½
Soda, Ground	100 lbs.	—	— 6.75
Aluminum chloride, carboys	lb.	—	— .05
Anhydrous	lb.	—	— .15
Sulph.	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Low grade	lb.	1.60	— 1.90
Aluminum hydrate light	lb.	.14	— .16
Heavy	lb.	.07	— .08
Arsenic, white	lb.	.09½—	.10½
Red	lb.	.26	— .30
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	.30	— .35
Ammonia Carbonate	lb.	.12¾—	.13¾
Ammonia Nitrate	lb.	.17	— .20
Ammonia Water, 26 deg., car.	lb.	—	— .09
20 deg., carboys	lb.	—	— .08
18 deg., carboys	lb.	—	— .06½
16 deg., carboys	lb.	—	— .06

*Nominal.

Heavy Chemicals, Coal-tar Crudes, Intermediates, and Colors

Ammonium chloride, U.S.P.	lb.	— —	**.28½**
Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb.	— —	.13
Granulated, white	lb.	— —	.12
Lump	lb.	.25 —	.26
Sulphate, foreign	100 lbs.	— —	—
Domestic, bulk	100 lbs.	4.75 —	5.00
Antimony, Sulphuret	lb.	— —	.25
Crimson	lb.	.26 —	.28
Golden	lb.	.46 —	.48
Blanc Fixe, dry	lb.	**.03½—**	**.04½**
Barium, chloride	ton	80.00 —	87.50
Binoxide	lb.	**.22½—**	**.23**
Nitrate	lb.	.11 —	.13
Barytes, floated, white	ton	25.00 —	35.00
Off color	ton	**14.00 —**	**18.00**
Bleaching Pd., f.o.b.wks	100 lbs.	2.25 —	2.50
Calcium Acetate	100 lbs.	2.00 —	2.10
Carbide	lb.	.05 —	.07
Carbonate	lb.	**.01¾—**	**.02¾**
Chloride, solid, f.o.b.N.Y.	ton	20.00 —	25.00
Granulated, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	— —	—
Chlorine, liquefied	lb.	**.07½—**	**.09**
Carbon tetrachloride	lb.	**.10½—**	**.11**
Copper Carbonate	lb.	.26 —	.28
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.45 —	.48
Powdered	lb.	.40 —	.42
Cyanide chlor. Mix., 73-76		**.27** —	**.28**
Sulphate, 98 99 p.c.	100 lbs.	8.85 —	8.90
99 p.c. carlots N.Y.	100 lbs.	—	9.00
Copperas, f.o.b. works	100 lbs.	1.10 —	1.20
Flourspar	ton	24.00 —	35.00
Fusel Oil, crude	gal.	2.50 —	2.85
Refined	gal.	3.75 —	3.80
Hydrofluoric Ac. 03 p.c. bbls.	lb.	.06 —	**.07½**
48 p.c. in carboys	lb.	**.09½—**	**.10**
52 p.c. in carboys	lb.	.10 —	**.12½**
Lactic Acid, 22 p.c.	lb.	.05 —	.07
Lead, Acetate, white crys.	lb.	.14 —	**.14½**
Broken Cakes	lb.	**.13½—**	**.14**
Granulated	lb.	.13¼—	.14
Arsenate, powdered	lb.	**.28** —	**.30**
Paste	lb.	.16 —	.17
Nitrate	lb.	— —	.15
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd.	lb.	.09 —	.13
Foreign	lb.	— —	—
Red, American	lb.	**.10¼—**	.13
Sulphate, basic	lb.	— —	**.08¼**
White, Basic Carb., Amer. dry	lb.	**.09¼—**	**.13**
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over	lb.	— —	**.13**
English	lb.	— —	—
Lithopone	lb.	.07 —	.07¼
Lime, hydrate	lb.	— —	—
Acetate	100 lbs.	2.00 —	2.05
Sulphur solution	gal.	.17 —	.22
Manganese Chlor.	lb.	.15 —	.16
Sulp.	lb.	.15 —	.17
Magnesite	ton	— —	62.00
f.o.b. N. Y.	lb.	**.03½—**	**.04**
Muriatic acid, 18 deg. carboys	100 lbs.	— —	1.75
20 deg. carboys	100 lbs.	— —	2.00
22 deg. carboys	100 lbs.	— —	2.25
Nickel oxide	lb.	.40 —	.50
Salts, single	lb.	.14 —	.16
double	lb.	.12 —	.13
Nitric acid, 63 deg. carboys	lb.	.05 —	.05¾
***38 deg. carboys**	lb.	**.06¼—**	**.06½**
40 deg. carboys	lb.	.06¾—	.07
42 deg. carboys	lb.	**.07½—**	**.07¾**
Phosphoric Acid, 85-88 p.c.	lb.	.33 —	.38
50 p.c., tech.	lb.	**.21½—**	**.25½**
Phosphorus red	lb.	.60 —	.70
Yellow	lb.	.35 —	.40
Sesquisulphide	lb.	— —	**.42½**
Plaster of Paris	bbl.	**1.50 —**	**1.60**
True Dental	bbl.	1.75 —	2.00
Potash Caustic, 88-92	lb.	.28 —	.30
Sticks	lb.	**1.25 —**	**1.75**
Potassium Bichromate	lb.	.26 —	.27
Carbonate, calc. U.S.P.	lb.	.50 —	.55
80-85 p.c.	lb.	— —	.18
85-90 p.c.	lb.	.21 —	.25
90-95 p.c.	lb.	— —	.19
*96-98 p.c.	lb.	— —	—
Chlorate, cryst.	lb.	**.19 —**	**.20**
Powdered, American	lb.	— —	.20
Japanese	lb.	.19 —	.20
Muriate, basis 80 p.c.		— —	—
Foreign		—	**85.00**
Permanganate, Com'l	lb.	— —	.50
Prussiate, red	lb.	1.10 —	1.15
Yellow	lb.	.45 —	.50
Sulphate		—	150.00
Saltpetre, Granulated	lb.	— —	**.13¼**
Soda Ash, 58 p.c. light	100 lbs.	**1.90 —**	**2.15**
In bbls.	100 lbs.	**2.00 —**	**2.20**
Dense 58 p.c. bags	100 lbs.	**2.40 —**	**2.65**
Caustic, 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	**3.25 —**	**3.50**
Ground, 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	3.50 —	4.00
Sodium Acetate	lb.	**.06½—**	**.07**
Bichromate	lb.	.14 —	.15

*Nominal.

Sodium Bisulphate	ton	3.00 —	4.00
Carbonate, Sal. Soda in bbls.		— —	1.40
Bicarbonate	lb.	— —	**2.40**
Chlorate	lb.	— —	.15
Cyanide 96-98	lb.	**.30** —	**.32**
Hyposulph. bbls. gran.	100 lbs.	— —	**3.60**
Kegs	100 lbs.	— —	3.85
Nitrate, tech.	100 lbs.	2.95 —	3.15
Phosphate	100 lbs.	**3.25 —**	**3.40**
Refined	lb.	**.06¼—**	**.07**
Nitrite	lb.	**.08½—**	**.11**
Prussiate, Yellow	lb.	.18 —	.20
Silicate, 60 deg.	lb.	.03 —	.03½
40 deg.	lb.	.02 —	.02½
Sulphide, 60 p.c.	lb.	**.04½—**	**.05½**
30 p.c. crystals	lb.	.02 —	.02½
Sulphite	lb.	.03 —	.03½
Sulphate, Gl'b. salt	100 lbs.	**1.25 —**	**1.50**
Sulphur Dioxide Com.	lb.	.08 —	.11
Sulphur crude	ton	25.00 —	30.00
Flour Com'l., bbls.	100 lbs.	1.70 —	2.00
Roll, 100 p.c.	100 lbs.	2.95 —	3.15
Flowers, 100 p.c.	100 lbs.	3.30 —	3.60
Sulphuric Acid, Tank carlots			
60 deg. f.o.b. wks.	ton	15.00 —	18.00
66 deg. f.o.b. wks.	ton	20.00 —	25.00
Oleum, f.o.b. wks.	ton	25.00 —	30.00
Battery Acid car's per 100	lbs.	Nominal	
Tin, bichloride	lb.	**.21½—**	**.22¼**
Crystals	lb.	.48 —	.50
Zinc, carbonate	lb.	.18 —	.21
Chloride, Fused	lb.	.09 —	.10
Granulated	lb.	— —	.13½
Oxide, French	lb.	**.12** —	**.13**
Leaded	lb.	**.08¾—**	**.10½**
Sulphate	lb.	**.03½—**	**.04**

Dyestuffs, Tanning Materials and Accessories

COAL-TAR CRUDES

Benzol C. P.	gal.	.25 —	.28
(90 p.c.)	gal.	.25 —	.28
Cresylic acid, crude 95-97 p.c.	gal.	.65 —	.75
50 p.c.	gal.	.50 —	.55
25 p.c.	gal.	.30 —	.35
Cresol, U.S.P.	lb.	**.15¾—**	**.17**
Creosote oil, 25 p.c.	gal.	.40 —	.45
Dip. oil, 25 p.c.	gal.	.40 —	.45
Naphthalene, balls	lb.	.08 —	.11
Flake	lb.	.06 —	.07
*Phenol	lb.	— —	.14
Pitch, various grades	ton	14.00 —	18.00
Solvent naphtha, waterwhite	gal.	.25 —	.30
Crude heavy	gal.	.16 —	.18
Toluol, pure	gal.	.25 —	.30
*Commercial, 90 p.c.	gal.	.25 —	.30
Xylol, pure water white	gal.	.40 —	.45
Commercial	gal.	.30 —	.35

INTERMEDIATES

Acid Benzoic (See fine Chemicals)			
Acid H	lb.	1.50 —	1.60
Acid Metanilic	lb.	— —	1.60
Acid Naphthionic, Crude	lb.	**.75** —	**.85**
Refined	lb.	1.00 —	1.10
Acid Sulphanilic, crude	lb.	.25 —	.30
Refined	lb.	— —	.35
p-Amidophenol Hdcl., 98 p.c.	lb.	— —	2.50
*Aminoazobenzene	lb.	— —	—
Aniline Oil	lb.	.30 —	.31
Aniline Salts	lb.	.31 —	.33
Aniline for red	lb.	**.60** —	**.65**
*Anthracene (80 p.c.)	lb.	.65 —	.70
Anthraquinone	lb.	5.50 —	6.00
Benzaldehyde, Tech.	lb.	**.6**—	**.70**
U.S.P. & F.F.C., see Aromatic Chemicals			
Benzidine Base	lb.	1.00 —	1.20
Benzidine Sulphate	lb.	.90 —	1.00
Benzoate of Soda, U.S.P.	lb.	.80 —	.85
Benzylchloride, 96-97	lb.	.26 —	.28
Diamidophenol	lb.	— —	6.00
Dianisidine	lb.	— —	10.00
Dinitrophenol	lb.	.30 —	.32
o-Dichlorbenzol	lb.	**.15** —	**.20**
p-Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.05 —	.08
Dinitrobenzol	lb.	.22 —	.23
Diethylaniline	lb.	1.35 —	1.50
Dimethylaniline	lb.	**.52½—**	**.55**
Dinitrochlorbenzene	lb.	**.23** —	**.28**
Dinitronaphthalene	lb.	**.45** —	**.50**

*Nominal.

Dinitrotoluol	lb.	.40 —	.42
Diphenylamine	lb.	**.53** —	**.58**
Dioxynaphthalene	lb.	— —	—
"G" Salt	lb.	**.65** —	**.75**
Gammic Acid	lb.	— —	2.50
Hydrazobenzene	lb.	**1.50** —	**2.00**
Methylanthraquinone	lb.	— —	—
Monochlorbenzol	lb.	**.08½—**	**.10**
Monothylaniline	lb.	1.90 —	2.00
Naphthalenediamine	lb.	— —	—
a-Naphthol, crude	lb.	**.90** —	**.95**
b-Naphthol, distilled	lb.	**.43** —	**.48**
Sublimed	lb.	**.65** —	**.75**
a-Naphthylamine	lb.	.32 —	.40
b-Naphthylamine, tech.	lb.	**1.15** —	**1.25**
Sublimed	lb.	— —	2.00
Neuille Wintcr's Acid	lb.	1.70 —	1.90
Nitrobenzol	lb.	.15 —	**.16½**
Nitrochlorbenzol	lb.	**.40** —	**.45**
Nitronaphthalene	lb.	**.30** —	**.35**
o-Nitrophenol	lb.	**.75** —	**.85**
p-Nitrotoluol	lb.	— —	1.50
Nitrotoluol	lb.	— —	—
o-Nitrotoluol	lb.	.25 —	.30
Paranitraniline	lb.	**.95** —	**1.10**
m-Phenylenediamine	lb.	**1.10** —	**1.20**
p-Phenylenediamine	lb.	**2.75** —	**3.00**
Phthalic Amhydride	lb.	— —	.90
Pseudo-Cumol	lb.	— —	—
"P" Salt	lb.	.62½—	.65
Resorcin, U.S.P., see Fine Chemicals			
Resorcin, Technical	lb.	3.50 —	5.00
Sodium Naphthionate	lb.	.67½—	.70
Tetranitromethylaniline	lb.	— —	**2.50**
Tolidin	lb.	— —	1.65
o-Toluidine	lb.	— —	.30
p-Toluidine	lb.	— —	1.75
m-Toluylenediamine	lb.	**1.25** —	**1.35**
Xylene, pure	gal.	**.40** —	**.50**
Xylene, Com.	gal.	**.40** —	**.50**
Xylidine	lb.	.45 —	.50

COAL-TAR COLORS

ACID COLORS:

Black	lb.	1.15 —	1.70
Blue	lb.	3.00 —	5.00
Brown	lb.	1.25 —	2.00
Fuchsin	lb.	2.50 —	3.50
Orange II	lb.	.50 —	.60
Orange III	lb.	1.00 —	1.25
Red	lb.	1.10 —	1.20
Scarlet	lb.	1.10 —	1.20
Violet 10B	lb.	— —	6.50
Amidine Yellow R	lb.	— —	1.50
Alpine Yellow	lb.	2.00 —	7.50
Alkaline Blue, Dom.	lb.	— —	4.75
Alkaline Blue, Imp.	lb.	— —	8.00
Azo Carmine	lb.	— —	4.00
Azo Yellow	lb.	— —	2.00
Azo Yellow, green shade	lb.	3.50 —	4.50
Brilliant Delphine B.S.	lb.	— —	4.50
Erythrosine	lb.	12.00 —	14.00
Fast Light Yellow, 2-G	lb.	— —	3.00
Fast Red, 6B extra, con't.	lb.	— —	3.00
Granine	lb.	8.75 —	9.25
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	lb.	— —	.75
Indigotine, conc.	lb.	— —	2.50
Indigotine, paste	lb.	1.50 —	1.60
Metanil Yellow	lb.	2.40 —	2.75
Medium Green	lb.	5.00 —	6.00
Naphthol Green	lb.	— —	1.50
Naphthylamine Red	lb.	6.75 —	7.50
Nigrosine, Oil Sol.	lb.	— —	.90
Orange, R. G., contract	lb.	2.00 —	2.25
Orange Y conc.	lb.	.65 —	.75
Patent Blue, Swiss Type	lb.	12.00 —	16.00
Ponceau	lb.	— —	1.00
Scarlet 2R	lb.	— —	1.00
Tartrazine, Dom.	lb.	— —	1.50
Tartrazine, Imp.	lb.	1.25 —	1.40
Uranine	lb.	10.00 —	11.00
Wool Green S. Swiss	lb.	6.00 —	7.00
Yellow for Wool	lb.	1.50 —	2.25

DIRECT COLORS:

Black	lb.	.95 —	1.10
Sky Blue	lb.	3.25 —	3.75
Blue	lb.	— —	1.10
Brown	lb.	1.55 —	1.75
Bordeaux	lb.	1.75 —	2.50
Fast Red	lb.	3.50 —	6.00
Fast Yellow	lb.	1.50 —	2.50
Yellow	lb.	2.00 —	4.00
Violet con't	lb.	2.20 —	2.50
Benzo Purperine 10B	lb.	3.50 —	4.00
Benzo Purperine 4B	lb.	2.00 —	2.50
Chryosophenine, Dom.	lb.	— —	2.50
Chryosophenine, Imp.	lb.	— —	3.80
Congo Red 4B Type	lb.	1.60 —	2.25
Diamine Sky Blue F. F.	lb.	— —	7.00
Oxamine Violet	lb.	7.00 —	8.00
Primuline, Dom.	lb.	— —	3.00

Natural Dyestuffs, Tanning Materials, Fixed Oils, and Fats

OIL COLORS:

Black	lb.	.70	— 1.00
Blue	lb.	1.65	— 2.00
Orange	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Red III	lb.	1.65	— 2.00
Red IV	lb.	1.80	— 3.50
Scarlet	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Yellow	lb.	1.70	— 2.00
Nigrosine, spts. sol.	lb.	—	— .85
Nigrosine, water sol., blue	lb.	—	— .65
Jet	lb.	.90	— 1.00

SULPHUR COLORS:

Black	lb.	.30	— .40
Blue, Dom.	lb.	—	— 1.25
Brown	lb.	.35	— .45
Green	lb.	1.00	— 2.00
Yellow	lb.	1.00	— 1.75

CHROME COLORS:

Alizarin Blue, bright	lb.	7.75	— 9.25
Alizarin, medium	lb.	6.25	— 7.50
Alizarin Brown, cone.	lb.	—	— 2.50
Alizarin Orange	lb.	—	— 1.90
Alizarin Red, W. S. Paste	lb.	5.00	—10.00
Alizarin Yellow G.	lb.	—	— 1.35
Alizarin Yellow R.	lb.	—	— 1.50
Chrome Black, Dom.	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Chroms Black, Imp.	lb.	2.20	— 2.50
Chrome Blue	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Chrome Green, Dom.	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Chrome Red	lb.	—	— 2.00

BASIC COLORS:

Auramine, Single O. Dom.	lb.	—	— 2.50
Auramine, Double O. Imp.	lb.	—	— 3.50
Bismarck Brown Y.	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Bismarck Brown R.	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Chrysoidine R	lb.	—	— 1.00
Chrysoidine Y	lb.	—	— .90
Crystal Violet	lb.	5.50	— 6.50
Emerald Green, Crystals	lb.	—	— 8.00
Green Crystals, Brilliant	lb.	6.00	— 7.00
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	lb.	—	— .75
Fuchsine Crystals, Dom.	lb.	4.00	— 5.00
Fuchsine Crystals, Imp.	lb.	12.00	—12.50
Magenta Acid, Dom.	lb.	4.25	— 5.00
Magenta Crystals, Imp.	lb.	10.00	—12.00
Malachite Green, Crystals	lb.	—	— 4.50
Malachite Green, Powd.	lb.	—	— 3.50
Methylene Blue, tech.	lb.	2.25	— 3.50
Methyl Violet	lb.	2.60	— 2.75
Phosphine G. Domestic	lb.	7.00	—10.00
Rhodamine B, ex. con't.	lb.	—	—27.00
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Victoria Blue B	lb.	—	— 5.50
Victoria Blue, base, Dom.	lb.	—	— 6.00
Victoria Green	lb.	6.00	— 7.00
Victoria Red	lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Victoria Yellow	lb.	7.00	— 8.00

NATURAL DYESTUFFS

Annatto, fine	lb.	.32	— .33
Seed	lb.	.05½	— .07
Carmine No. 40	lb.	4.25	— 4.75
Cochineal	lb.	.65	— .80
Gambier, see tanning.			
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Oudes	lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Guatemala	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Kurpahs	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Madras	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Madder, Dutch	lb.	—	— .25
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	—	— .75
Chinese	lb.	.32	— .34
Persian Berries	lb.	—	— —
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.			
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.13½	— .14
Aleppey	lb.	—	— .10

DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb.	.06	— .08
Camwood, chips	lb.	.18	— .20
Fustic, sticks	ton	30.00	—35.00
Chips	lb.	.04	— .06
Hypernic, chips	lb.	.07	— .09
*Logwood Sticks	ton	25.00	—35.00
Chips	lb.	.03½	— .05½
Quercitron, see tanning.			
Red Saunders	lb.	.20	— .22

EXTRACTS

Archil, Double	lb.	.17	— .20
Triple	lb.	—	— .19
Concentrated	lb.	.20	— .25
Cutch, Mangrove, seen tanning.			
Rangoon, boxes	lb.	.16	— .18
Liquid	lb.	.12	— .14
Tablet	lb.	.14	— .15
Cudbear, French	lb.	—	— —
English	lb.	.22	— .26
Concentrated	lb.	—	— —

*Nominal.

WHERE TO BUY

E. F. DREW & CO., Inc.
50 BROAD ST. NEW YORK

Aniline Dyestuffs
Dyewood Extracts
Industrial Oils
Chemicals

Flavine	lb.	1.00	— 1.50
Fustic, Solid	lb.	.22	— .27
Crystals 100 p.c.	lb.	.30	— .40
Extract 42 deg.	lb.	.14	— .16½
Liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.15	— .19
Gall	lb.	.25	— .27
Hematine Extract 51 deg.	lb.	.11	— .13½
Crystals, 100 p. c.	lb.	.26	— .28
Hypernic, liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	—	— .24
Indigo, natural	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Extract	lb.	.30	— .37
Indigotine, 100 p.c. pure	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Logwood, solid	lb.	—	— .18
Crystals, 100 p.c.	lb.	—	— .21
51 deg., Twaddle	lb.	—	— .10
Contract	lb.	.10¼	— .10¼
Osage Orange, Extract 42 deg	lb.	.09	— .10
Crystals, 100 p.c.	lb.	—	— .20
Paste	lb.	—	— .10
Persian Berries	lb.	—	— —
Quebracho, see tanning.			
Quercitron, 51 deg.	lb.	.06½	— .07½
Powdered, 100 p.c.	lb.	.13	— .14

MISCELLANEOUS DYESTUFFS

Albumen, Egg	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Technical	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Blood, imported	lb.	.80	— .85
Domestic	lb.	.55	— .60
Prussian blue	lb.	.65	— .80
Soluble	lb.	.65	— .80
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.15	— .20
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.12	— .14
100-lb. tins	lb.	—	— .12
520-lb. casks	lb.	—	— .11
Carload lots	lb.	—	— .10

DEXTRINES AND STARCHES

British Gum	per 100 lbs.	8.00	— 8.50
Dextrine, Corn, white or yellow	per 100 lbs.	7.50	— 7.75
Potato, white or canary	lb.	.17	— .18
Starch, Powd., bags & bbls.		—	— 6.25
Pearl, Globe, bags & bbls.		—	— 6.25
Potato, Domestic	lb.	—	— .09½
Imported, duty paid	lb.	.09¼	— .09½

RAW TANNING MATERIALS

Algarobilla	ton	185.00	—200.00
Divi Divi	ton	74.00	—76.00
Hemlock Bark	ton	15.00	—16.00
Mangrove, African, 38 p.c.	ton	65.00	—70.00
Bark, S. A.	ton	60.00	—65.00
Myrobalans	ton	50.00	—60.00
Oak Bark	ton	15.00	—16.00
Ground	ton	—	—17.50
Quercitron Bark rough	ton	13.00	—15.00
Ground	ton	27.00	—28.00
Sumac, Sicily, 27 p.c. tan.	ton	105.00	—115.00
Virginia, 25 p.c. tan.	ton	75.00	—85.00
Valonia Cups	ton	—	— —
Beard	ton	—	— —
Wattle Bark	ton	70.00	—75.00

TANNING EXTRACTS

Chestnut, ordinary, 25 p.c. tan, bbls.	lb.	.03	— .03¼
Clarified, 25 p.c. ton, bbls.	lb.	—	— .03½
Crystals, ordinary	lb.	—	— —
Clarified	lb.	—	— —
Gambier, 25 p. c. tan.	lb.	.17	— .18
Common	lb.	.12	— .14
Cubes, Singpaore	lb.	.18	— .20
Cubes, Java	lb.	.14	— .16
Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan.	lb.	.05	— .05½
Larch, 25 p.c. tan.	lb.	.04½	— .04½
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan.	lb.	.08¼	— 08¼
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan.	lb.	.09	— .10
Liquid, 25 p.c. tan.	lb.	.08	— .10
Muskego, 23-30 p.c. tan, 50 p.c. total solids.	lb.	.01¼	— .02½
Myrobalans, liq., 23-25 p.c. tan	lb.	Nominal	
*Solid, 50 p.c. tan.	lb.	—	— —

*Nominal

Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25 p.c. tan	lb.	—	— .05¼
Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c.	lb.	—	— .07½
*35 p.c. tan, untreated	lb.	—	— .06½
*35 p.c. tan, bleaching	lb.	.07	— .08
*Solid, 65 p.c. tan, ordinary	lb.	.11	— .12
*Clarified	lb.	—	— —
Spruce, liquid, 20 p.c. tan, 50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.01½	— .01¾
Sumac, liquid, 25 p.c. tan.	lb.	.06½	— .08
Valoni, solid, 65 p.c. tan.	lb.	Nominal	

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH
(Carloads)

Cod Newfoundland	gal.	1.15	— 1.20
Domestic, prime	gal.	1.10	— 1.15
Liver, Newfoundland	bbl.	—	—90.00
Norwegian	bbl.	—	—135.00
Degras, American	lb.	.06½	— .07½
English	lb.	.07½	— .08½
Neutral	lb.	.14	— .18
Horse	lb.	.15	— .16
Lard, prime	gal.	—	— 2.00
Off prime	gal.	1.75	— 1.80
No. 1	gal.	—	— 1.45
Extra, No. 1	gal.	—	— 1.50
No. 2	gal.	1.30	— 1.35
Menhaden, Light strained—gal.		1.28	— 1.30
Yellow, bleached	gal.	1.30	— 1.32
White, bleached, winter	lb.	1.32	— 1.34
*Northern, crude	gal.	—	— 1.10
Southern crude, f.o.b. plant	gal.	—	— 1.10
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	—	— 2.25
30 deg., cold test	gal.	—	— 2.15
40 deg., cold test	gal.	1.95	— 2.00
*Dark	gal.	—	— 1.50
*Prime	gal.	—	— 1.55
Oleo Oil	lb.	.26	— .30
Red (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	.16½	— .17
Saponified	lb.	.16½	— .17
Sperm bleached winter			
38 deg., cold test	gal.	—	— 2.00
45 deg., cold test	gal.	—	— 1.95
Natural winter, 38 deg., cold test	gal.	1.95	— 2.00
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	—	— .27½
Double pressed	lb.	—	— .28½
Triple pressed	lb.	.30	— .34
Tallow, acidless	gal.	—	— 1.60
Prime	gal.	—	— 1.55
Whale, natural winter	gal.	1.25	— 1.30
Bleached, winter	gal.	1.30	— 1.35

VEGETABLE OILS

Castor, No. 1 bbls.	lb.	—	— .21
Cases	lb.	.23	— .23½
No. 3	lb.	—	— .19½
China Wood Oil, bbls.	lb.	—	— .23
Coconut, Dom. Ceylon, bbls.	lb.	.17	— .18
Tanks	lb.	.15¾	— .16
Cochin, bbls.	lb.	.19	— .19½
*Tanks	lb.	—	— .18½
Manila, tanks, coast	lb.	—	— .15
Corn, refined, bbls.	lb.	.24	— .24½
*Crude, bbls.	lb.	—	— .17
Cottonseed, Crude, f. o. b. mills, in tanks	lb.	.16	— .16½
Summer, yel., prim, bbl.	lb.	—	— .21
*White	lb.	—	— —
*Winter yellow	lb.	—	— —
Linseed, raw car lots	gal.	—	— 2.12
5 barrel lots	gal.	—	— 2.15
Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	—	— 2.16
Double Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	—	— 2.17
*Olive, denatured	gal.	—	— 2.50
Edible	lb.	3.00	— 3.15
*Foots	lb.	—	— .20
Palm, Lagos casks	lb.	—	— .17
*Benin	lb.	—	— .16¾
Niger	lb.	—	— .16
*Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	—	— —
*Imported	lb.	—	— —
Peanut Oil, refined	lb.	—	— .26
*Crude, f.o.b. mills	gal.	—	— .22
Poppy Seed	gal.	2.75	— 3.00
Rapeseed, ref'd, bbl.	gal.	—	— 1.55
*Blown	gal.	—	— 1.60
*Sesame, domestic, edible	gal.	—	— 2.40
*Imported	gal.	—	— —
Soya Bean, Tanks, Pac. Coast	lb.	.13½	— .14
New York, bbls.	lb.	—	— .16½

GREASES, LARDS, TALLOWS
(New York Markets)

Grease, *white	lb.	.17	— .18
Yellow	lb.	.12½	— .14½
House	lb.	.12	— .14

*Nominal

Greases, Cocoa, Shellac, Naval Stores, and Miscellaneous

Grease, Brown	lb.	.09 —	.10
Lard City	lb.	— —	.25½
Compound	lb.	— —	.26
Stearine, lard	lb.	— —	.35
Oleo	lb.	.17½—	.18
Tallow, edible	lb.	— —	.18
City, Loose	lb.	— —	.15
(Chicago Markets)			
Tallow, edible	lb.	.17½—	.18
City Fancy	lb.	.17 —	.17½
Prime Packers	lb.	.16¾—	.17
Grease, Choice White	lb.	.16½—	.17½
"A" White	lb.	— —	.16½
"B" White	lb.	.14½—	.15
Yellow	lb.	.12½—	.13
Brown	lb.	.11 —	.11½
Bone	lb.	.09 —	.11
House	lb.	.12½—	.13
Stearine, prime oleo	lb.	— —	.19
Lard, city steam	lb.	.25¼—	.26½

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas	—	—54.50	
f.o.b. New Orleans	—	—	—
Cottonseed, Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta	—	—56.00	
Columbia	—	—53.00	
New Orleans ton	—	—	—
Corn Cake short ton	55.00	—57.00	
Meal short ton	59.00	—64.26	
Linseed cake, dom. short ton	—	—80.00	
Linseed Meal short ton	—	—80.00	

*Nominal.

Miscellaneous

COCOA

Accura	lb.	.22 —	.23
Bahia	lb.	.23½—	.24½
Caracas	lb.	.27 —	.28
Hayti	lb.	.20 —	.21½
Maracaibo	lb.	.19½—	.20½
Trinidad	lb.	.25½—	.26

SHELLAC

*D. C.	lb.	— —	—
*Diamond "I"	lb.	— —	—
*Fine Orange	lb.	— —	1.35
Second Orange	lb.	— —	—
*T. N.	lb.	— —	1.20
A. C. Garnet	lb.	— —	1.10
*Button	lb.	— —	1.30
Regular, bleached	lb.	— —	1.20
Bone, dry	lb.	1.35 —	1.40

NAVAL STORES
(Carloads ex-dock)

Spirits Turpentine in bbls.	gal.	1.73 —	1.75
Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls.	gal.	— —	1.30
*Turpentine, Destructive distilled, bbls.	lb.	— —	1.21
Pitch, prime 200 lb. bbl.		8.50 —	10.50
Rosin, common 280 lb. bbl.		— —	17.00
Medium	bbl.	— —	19.00
Pale	bbl.	— —	26.00
Tar, kiln-burnt, pure 50-gal. bbls.		12.50 —	13.00

*Nominal

Imports and Exports of Drugs and Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Imports from Sept. 5 to Sept. 12

Imports

ACIDS—Citric, 40 kegs, Rosenhardt & Brush, London

ALBUMEN—375 cs. French Kreme, Shanghai; 26 cs., Schwarz & Broster of San Francisco, Shanghai; 22 cs., 12 cs., 1 cs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Shanghai; 6 cs. Sona Bros. Co., Shanghai; 80 cs. Stein, Hall & Co., Hankow; 179 cs. T. M. Duche & Sons, Hankow; 168 cs., 374 cs. French, Kreme & Co., Hankow; 168 cs. Weeks Hand Corporation, Hankow; 112 cs., 300 cs. D. J. Weeks Co., Inc., Hankow; 56 cs. East Asiatic Co., Ltd., Hankow; 5 cs. Arnhold, Karberg & Co., Hankow; 560 cs., 2,000 cs. National Aniline & Chemical Co., Hankow; 225 cs., 56 cs. A. Klipstein & Co., Hankow; 56 cs., 150 cs. Stein, Hall & Co., Hankow; 56 cs., 150 cs., Orbis Products Trading Co., Hankow; 225 cs. Gasco Specialty Co., Hankow

ALMONDS—Bitter, 500 bgs. British Bank of South America, Naples; 100 bls., 200 bls. Brown Bros. & Co., Naples; 55 bls. Satuco Bros. Naples; 70 bbls. Fort Dearborn National Bank, Naples; 209 bls. American Express Co., Naples; 199 sacks, Bank of Montreal, Barcelona; 100 scks. W. Brandt's Sons & Co., Valencia; 200 scks. Lazard Freres Bros. & Co., Cartagena; 300 scks. Guaranty Trust Co., Valencia; 15 scks. Lloyds Bank, Ltd., Cartagena; 500 scks. Brown Bros. & Co., Cartagena; 500 scks. Brown Bros. & Co., Cartagena; 59 scks. Irving National Bank, Gibraltar; 12 scks. M. Canary, Gibraltar; **Sweet,** 1,063 cs. Guaranty Trust Co., Cartagena; 330 cs. Lloyds Bank, Ltd. Cartagena; 200 cs. Habicht, Braun & Co., Cartagena

ALUM—5 cs. Southerfield & Co., South Pacific ports

AMMONIA—Liquid—6 cs., Niebrugge & Day, Marseilles

AMMONIUM MURIATE—21 scks. Richmond Products Co., Bristol

ARGOLS—162 csks. Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin Co., Barcelona

BALSAM—Copaiba, 10 cs., Commercial Bank of Spanish America, Ltd., Central American ports; 25 cs. Dodge & Olcott Co., Central American ports; 170 bls. Gustave Amsinck & Co., Buenaventura; **Tolu,** 12 cs., Gustave Amsinck & Co., Puerto Colombia; 40 cs. Ultramares Corporation, Puerto Colombia

BARKS—Cinchona, 30 bls. Brown Bros. & Co., London; 11 cs., Mercantile Bank of the Americas, Inc., Central American ports; **Quillaya** 682 bls. E. Nash & Louis Watjen, Ltd. Talcahuano; 426 bls. Neuss, Hesslein & Co., Talcahuano

BEANS—Castor—89 bgs. C. D. Vital, Curacao; 74 bgs. New York Pacific Co., Jacmel; 46 bgs. Michelena & Co., Inc., San Domingo; **Cocoa,** 603 bgs. Guaranty Trust Co., Havre; 106 bgs. British Bank of West Africa, Liverpool; 11 bgs. M. C. Keith, Port Limon; 6 bgs. R. Desvernine, Maracaibo; 300 bgs. Mercantile Bank of the Americas, Inc., South Pacific ports; 500 bgs. J. Aron & Co., Inc., South Pacific ports; 1,000 bgs. W. R. Grace & Co., South Pacific ports; 300 bgs. Lawrence Turnure & Co., South Pacific ports; 1,007 bgs. Balfour, Williamson & Co., South Pacific ports; 400 bgs. National Park Bank, South Pacific ports; 20 bgs. W. R. Grace & Co., Jeremie; 20 bgs. Huth & Co., Central American ports; 1,500 bgs. J. Aron & Co., South Pacific ports; 1,000 bgs. National Park Bank, South Pacific ports; 1,000 bgs. Guaranty Trust Co. South Pacific ports; 53 bgs. Lawrence Turnure & Co., South Pacific ports; 100 bgs. W. R. Grace & Co., South Pacific ports; 150 bgs., 250 bgs., 250 bgs., Royal Bank of Canada, Trinidad; 21 bgs., 200 bgs., 450 bgs. Middleton & Co., Trinidad; 4 bgs. New York Pacific Co., Jacmel; 78 bgs. Gillespie Bros., Grenada; 96 bgs. Royal Bank of Canada, Grenada; 103 bgs. Frame Leaycraft & Co., Grenada; 114 bgs. Middleton & Co., Grenada; 100 bgs., 150 bgs. Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Inc., Trinidad; 1,000 bgs., 200 bgs. Marquez & Co., Trinidad; 64 bgs. Lawrence Turnure & Co., Trinidad; 689 bgs. T. Scott, Trinidad; 536 bgs. Colonial Bank of Canada, Trinidad; 2,500 bgs. American Trading Co., Trinidad; 150 bgs. W. Van Doorn, Rotterdam; 175 csks. C. D. Stone & Co., Rotterdam; 1,115 cs. C. D. Stone & Co., Rotterdam; 150 csks., 220 cs. R. F. Downing & Co., Rotterdam; 485 bgs. Michelena & Co., Inc., San Domingo; 23 bgs. F. Ricart & Co., San Domingo; 143 bgs. Gustave Amsinck & Co. Inc., San Domingo; 442 bgs. W. Schall & Co., Samana; 883 bgs. Royal Bank of Canada, Samana; 337 bgs. F. Ricart & Co., Samana; 578 bgs. Ultramares Corporation Samana; 34 bgs. Yglesias & Co., Inc., Puerto Plata; 100 bgs. Ultramares Corporation, Samana; 145 bgs. Irving National Bank, Samana; 260 bgs. J. J. Julia & Co., Samana; 112 bgs. Porcella, Vincini & Co., Puerto Plata; 79 bgs. Neuss, Hesslein & Co., Puerto Plata; 339 bgs. W. Schall & Co., Puerto Plata; 195 bgs. Gustave Amsinck & Co., Inc., Puerto Plata; 21 bgs., Blackburn Trading Corporation, Puerto Plata; 100 bgs. L. Israel & Bros., Puerto Plata; 1,000 bgs. W. R. Grace & Co., Bahia; 900 bgs., Mechanics & Metals National Bank, Bahia; 435 bgs. Irving National Bank, Bahia; 4,300 bgs. Bank of New York, Bahia; 2,000 bgs. Foreign Trade Banking Corporation, Bahia; 500 bgs. Guaranty Trust Co., Bahia; 21 bgs. Eggers & Heinlein, Belize; 100 bgs. H. O. Wilbur & Sons, Santiago; 766 bgs. F. Ricard & Co., Sanchez; 1,240 bgs. Royal Bank of Canada, Sanchez; 164 bgs. W. Schall & Co., Sanchez; 106 bgs. Blackburn Trading Corporation, Sanchez; 40 bgs. R. Randell & Co., Sanchez; 161 bgs. Irving National Bank, Puerto Plata; **Tonka,** 78 bgs. British American Tobacco Co., Trinidad

CAMPHOR—Crude, 95 cs. Mechanics & Metals National Bank, Shanghai; **Refined,** 50 cs. American Foreign Banking Corporation.

CASEINE—2,000 bgs. Brown Bros. & Co., Buenos Aires; 3 bgs. H. F. Neilson, Christiania

CINCHONIDINE—7 cs. R. W. Greeff & Co., Rotterdam

DENTAL CREAM—Medicinal, 1 cs. Colgate & Co., Demerara

DIVI-DIVI—13,750 bgs. Curacao Trading Co., Curacao; 1,121 bgs. R. Desvernine, La Guayra; 274 bgs. Marquez & Co., Trinidad

DRUGS—Miscellaneous, 5 cs. Brown Bros. & Co., London; 25 cs. G. J. Wallau, Havre; 1 cs. H. Utard, Havre; 6 cs. Friederks & Co., Havre.

DYESTUFFS—Cudbear, 12 csks. Genessee Pure Food Co. **Gambier,** 263 bls. L. Littlejohn & Co., Singapore; 17 cs. Winter, Ross & Co., Singapore; 1,700 cs. Smith & Schipper, Singapore; **Gambier, Cube,** 280 bgs. L. Littlejohn & Co., Singapore; **Mangrove Bark,** 200 bgs. J. J. Julia & Co.

EXTRACTS—Mangrove Bark, 3,000 bgs. Irving National Bank, Singapore; **Quebracho,** 10,603 bgs. Quebracho Extract Co., Buenos Aires

FLOWERS—Saffron, 1 cs. Boera Bros., Barcelona; **Lavender,** 20 bls., 25 bls. Brown Bros. & Co., Marseilles; **Miscellaneous, Medicinal,** 44 bls. Peek & Velsor, Marseilles; 40 bls. Brown Bros. & Co., Marseilles

GELATIN—Powdered, 240 bgs. Milligan & Higgins Glue Co., Rotterdam

GLYCERIN—Crude, 3 tanks, W. R. Grace & Co., Samana; **Refined,** 145 csks. Brown Bros. & Co.

GUMS—Aloes, 10 kegs, McKesson & Robbins, London; 300 cs. Suzarte & Whitney, Curacao; **Chicle,** 40 bls. W. R. Grace & Co., Buenaventura; 36 bls., 5 bxs., American Trading Co., South Pacific ports; 67 bgs. H. Marquardt & Co., Belize; 883 bls. American Chicle Co., Belize; 182 bgs., Eggers & Heinlein, Belize; **Mastic,** 100 cs. Gibraltar; 40 cs. M. Canary, Gibraltar

HERBS—Medicinal, 19 csks., 4 bls. Anglo South American Bank, Barcelona; 3 bls. J. L. Hopkins & Co., Barcelona; 11 scks. A. Stallman & Co., Barcelona; 139 scks. R. Hillier's Son & Co., Barcelona; 42 scks. Brown Bros. & Co., Barcelona; 5 scks. Peek & Velsor, Barcelona; 81 bs. Bernard Judae & Co., Genoa, 110 scks. A. Woodward & Co., Barcelona

ICHTHYOL—1 cs., Abbott Laboratories, Havre

IRON OXIDE—100 bbls. Bouvin & Co., Malaga; 200 bbls., Hummel & Robinson, Malaga

ISINGLASS—2 bls. Brown Bros. & Co., London

KOLA FLAVOR—29 bxs., F. Gutmann & Co., La Guayra

KOLA NUTS—29 bgs. Gillespie Bros. & Co., Grenada; 22 bgs. Royal Bank of Canada, Grenada; 4 bgs. Frame, Leaycraft & Co. Grenada

LEAVES—Buchu, 5 bls. McKesson & Robbins, London; **Henequen,** 50 bls. H. W. Peabody & Co., Belize; **Jaborandi,** 2 bls., S. B. Penick & Co., London; **Laurel,** 158 bls., 8 bls. R. Moellhausen, Marseilles; **Matico,** 92 bls. Brooderman & Litrodt, South Pacific ports; **Marube,** 20 bls. P. E. Anderson & Co., Marseilles

LEECHES—2 tubs, P. Riola, Genoa

LOGWOOD—686½ tons, H. Mann & Co., St. Marc

LICORICE PASTE—180 cs. H. Utard, Barcelona; 106 cs. A. Benedava, Smyrna

LIME JUICE—150 cs. Brown Bros. & Co., London; 9 cs. Middleton & Co., Trinidad

LITHOPONE—400 csks., 270 csks. B. Moore & Co., Rotterdam

MEDICINES—Miscellaneous, 12 cs. J. Personeni, Genoa

MERCURY—2 cs. Thophen & Co., Genoa

NUX VOMICA—541 bgs. Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc., London

OILS—Castor—300 cs. R. M. Whitaker, Santos; **Cottonseed,** 138 bbls. W. R. Grace & Co., Port au Prince; **Fusel,** 10 csks. Hensel, Brockmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam; **Olive,** 20 cs. Gillespie Bros., Barcelona; 400 cs. F. Bartolli & Co., Genoa; 100 bbls., National Park Bank, Malaga; 360 bbls., 1,550 bbls. Ricardo, Gomez & Dietlin, Malaga; 200 bbls. Royal Bank of Canada, Malaga; 250 bbls. Sigmund Kranten, Malaga;; 50 bbls. Equitable Trust Co., Malaga; 100 bbls. Brown Bros. & Co., Malaga; 75 bbls. Philadelphia National Bank, Malaga: 10 bbls., Clydesdale Bank, Malaga; 200 cs., Irving National Bank, Malaga; 20 csks., La Montagne Champman & Co., Bordeaux; **Palm,** 6,125 pkgs. National Park Bank, Loanda

OILS, ESSENTIAL—3 pkgs. National Aniline & Chemical Co. Malaga; 4 drums, Brown Bros. & Co., Malaga; **Petit Grain,** 60 cs. National Bank of Commerce, Buenos Aires

OPIUM—18 cs., 4 cs., 10 cs. Brown Bros. & Co., Smyrna; 15 cs. McKesson & Robbins, Smyrna; 4 cs. Patroja Pooliote, Smyrna; 34 cs. Albert Benedova, Smyrna; 4 cs. P. Pavides, Smyrna; 25 cs. Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co., Smyrna

PALM KERNELS—131 scks. H. E. Fox, South Pacific ports

PERFUMERY—1 cs. Dodge & Olcott Co., Havre; 10 cs. A. Bourjois & Co., Havre; 3 cs. A. V. Bornier & Co., Havre; 11 cs. M. Prindle & Co., Havre; 16 cs. F. R. Arnold & Co., Havre; 6 cs. B. E. Levy, Havre; 58 cs. Roger & Gallet, Havre; 147 cs. Park & Tilford, Havre; 8 cs. H. Bendel Co., Havre; 1 cs. J. W. Hamptoa, Jr., Havre; 164 cs. A. H. Smith & Co., Havre; 6 cs. Brown Bros. & Co., Marseilles

POTASSIUM SALTS—Miscellaneous, 17 csks. F. Fezandie, Havre

QUINIDINE—7 cs. R. W. Greeff & Co., Rotterdam

ROOTS—Gentian, 110 bls. Brown Bros. & Co., Marseilles; **Licorice,** 372 bls. MacAndrews & Forbes Co., Barcelona; 150 bbls. Brown Bros. & Co., Barcelona; **Medicinal, Miscellaneous,** 13 sks. Brown Bros. & Co., Barcelona

SANDALWOOD—16 bls., Brown Bros. & Co., London

SEEDS—Anise, 39 scks. Allaire, Woodward & Co., Barcelona; 36 scks. Schieffelin Co., Barcelona; 500 scks. National Park Bank, Malaga; **Canary,** 1,000 bgs. Brown Bros. & Co., London; 246 bgs. Van Bookelen Bros., Buenos Aires; **Castor,** 4,072 bgs. International Banking Corporation, Santos; 12,000 bgs. McGovern & Co., Santos; **Caraway,** 100 bgs. W. Van Doorn, Rotterdam; 50 bls. Schilthuis & Co., Rotterdam; 100 bgs. Irving National Bank, Rotterdam; **Celery,** 100 bls. R. Moellhausen, Marseilles; **Colchicum,** 7 scks. Brown Bros. & Co., Marseilles; **Cumin,** 115 bls. Brown Bros. & Co., Marseilles; **Linseed,** 42,400 bgs. Bolle Watson Co., Inc., Rosario; 40,307 bgs. Brown Bros. & Co., Buenos Aires; 42,218 bgs. National Bank of Commerce, Rosario; **Miscellaneous, Medicinal,** 61 bls. R. Moellhausen, Marseilles; 200 scks. L. Larson & Co., Barcelona; **Poppy,** 301 bgs., 107 bgs. Catz American Co., Rotterdam; **Sunflower,** 1,140 bgs. Brown Bros. & Co., Buenos Aires

SAL AMMONIAC—Lump, 20 csks. E. M. Javitz & Co., Inc., Bristol; 29 csks., E. P. Field Co., Bristol

SODA, CAUSTIC—2 drums, W. R. Grace & Co., Santos

SPICES—Cassia, 50 baskets, Schieffelin & Co., Rotterdam; 1,000 bls., 100 bls., 2,000 bls. Brown Bros. & Co., Hongkong; **Cinna-Broken,** 500 bls. A. Norden & Co., Hongkong; **Cassia Rolls,** 300 cs. Brown Bros. & Co., Hongkong; **Cassia Buds,** 100 cs., 1,400 bls. Brown Bros. & Co., Hongkong; **Cinnamon,** 18 bls. W. R. Grace & Co., Sanchez; **Mace,** 31 bbls., 41 bbls. Gillespie Bros. & Co., Grenada; 35 bbls. F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Grenada; 126 bbls., 3 ½ bbls., 1 cs., 5 bbls. Frame & Co., Grenada; 38 bbls. Frame Leaycraft & Co., Grenada; 2 cs. Middleton & Co., Grenada **Mustard,** 150 bgs. Brown Bros. & Co., London; 453 bls. Bernard Judae & Co., Rotterdam; **Nutmegs,** 37 bbls., 90 bgs. Gillespie Bros. & Co., Grenada; 165 bgs. F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Grenada; 2 cs. F. C. Lathi & Co., Grenada; 7 bgs., Middelton & Co., Grenada

SOAP—Medicinal, 22 cs. J. Personeni, Genoa

TARTAR—Crude, 344 bgs. Tartar Chemical Works, Buenos Aires

WAFERS—Medicinal, 25 cs. International Purchase Exchange, Rotterdam

WATER—Mineral, 775 cs., 2,000 cs. Apollinaris Co., Rotterdam; 2 carboys, Batram Bros., San Domingo

WAX—Bees, 12 bgs. Michelena & Co., Inc., San Domingo; 126 bgs., 8 bgs. F. Ricart & Co., San Domingo; 20 bgs., 1 bg., J. Aron & Co., Samana; 4 seroons, Irving National Bank, Puerto Plata; 6 seroons, Marden, Orth & Hastings, Puerto Plata; 3 bgs. W. Schall & Co., Puerto Plata; 16 pkgs. Blackburn Trading Corporation, Puerto Plata; 3 seroons, L. Israel & Bros. Puerto Plata; 4 seroons, Yglesias & Co., Inc., Monte Cristi; 5 seroons, Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Monte Cristi; 1 seroon, Mecke & Co., Monte Cristi; 19 seroons, J. J. Julia & Co., Monte Cristi; 29 bxs. Southern Shipping Co., Rio de Janeiro; 32 bgs. Schmoll, Fils & Co., Santiago; 26 bgs. Cuba Coffee & Trading Co., Santiago; 50 scks. Brown Bros. & Co., Santiago; 7 bgs. Sugar Products Co., Sanchez; 5 bgs. W. Schall & Co., Sanchez; 36 bgs. Mecke & Co., Sanchez; 10 bgs. Ultramares Corporation, Sanchez; 3 seroons, Irving National Bank, Puerto Plata; 3 bgs. Michelena & Co., Puerto Plata; **Paraffin,** 1296 bgs. Union Petroleum Co. of Philadelphia, Singapore

Patents

Granted July 29, 1919

1,311,158—Leon S. Finch, Dover, N. J., assignor to Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del. Process of concentrating acetic anhydrid.

1,311,232—Charles B. Jacobs, Bloomfield, N. J., assignor, by mesne assignments to Air Reduction Co., Inc. Process for the separation of cyanid compounds from other substances.

1,311,273—Emil H. Hackbirt, Cleveland, Ohio. Dispensing container.

1,311,329—Herbert H. Dow, Midland, Mich., and William O. Quayle, Wilmington, Del., assignors to the Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich. Method of manufacturing chloroform.

1,311,378—Warren F. Bleecker and Walter L. Morrison, Canonsburg, Pa., assignors to Electric Reduction Company. Process of producing alkali-earth metals.

1,311,379—Warren F. Bleecker and Walter L. Morrison, Canonsburg, Pa., assignors to Electric Reduction Company. Apparatus for producing alkali-earth metals.

1,311,380—Warren F. Bleecker and Walter L. Morrison, Canonsburg, Pa., assignors to Electric Reduction Company. Alkali-earth-metal material.

1,311,393—Fred W. Hatch, Barronett, Wisc. Funnel.

1,311,395—Ingenuin Hechenbleikner, Charlotte, N. C., assignor to Chemical Construction Company. Cooling and oxidation apparatus.

1,311,421—Joseph Schneible, Chicago, Ill. Manufacture of ethyl alcohol and residue from beverage.

1,311,481—Noah Wrinkle and Walter A. Kuhnert, San Francisco, Cal. Method of obtaining potassium chlorid.

1,311,506—Vilhelm Gruner, New York, N. Y., assignor to Norsk Hydro-Elektrisk Kvaelstofaktieselskab, Sölligaten, Christiania, Norway. Electrolysis of solutions.

1,311,562—Axel Rudolf Lindblad, Stockholm, Sweden. Process and apparatus for producing nitrogen compounds, especially nitrids.

1,311,594—Francis I. Du Pont, Wilmington, Del., assignor to Delaware Chemical Engineering Company. Process of and apparatus for obtaining oxids of nitrogen from atmospheric air.

1,311,595—Carleton Ellis, Montclair, N. J. Oil-proof paper container and process of making same.

1,311,604—Sven Huldt, Stockholm, Sweden, assignor to Norsk Elektrisk Metalindustri Aktieselskap, Sarpsborg, Norway. Condenser for zinc vapors.

1,311,824—Theodor Lichtenhahn, Basel, Switzerland, assignor to Elektrizitatswerk Lonza, Gampel, Switzerland. Process for the manufacture of ethyl alcohol from acetaldehyde.

1,311,848—Pierre Lepers, Lyon, France. Process of separating metaxylene from xylene substances.

Granted August 5, 1919

1,311,909—Arthur S. O'Neil, Wilmington, Del., assignor to E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company. Process of producing propellent explosives.

1,311,910—Arthur S. O'Neil, Wilmington, Del., assignor to E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company. Propellent explosive.

1,311,926—Charles M. Stine, Wilmington, Del., assignor to E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company. Method of producing explosive compounds and product thereof.

1,311,954—Charles T. Dally, West Orange, N. J. Valve for use with corrosive liquids.

1,311,965—William M. Grosvenor, New York, N. Y., assignor to Perkins Glue Company. Vegetable glue and process of making same.

1,312,019—Oma Carr, New York, N. Y., assignor of one-half to Eugene W. Deming, New Orleans, La. Method of and apparatus for evaporating liquids.

1,312,047—Newton N. Read, Albuquerque, N. Mex. Ointment.

1,312,053—Samuel R. Scholes, Beaver, Pa., assignor to H. C. Fry Glass Company, Rochester, Pa. Process of decomposing potassium silicates.

1,312,116—Charles P. Hidden, Providence, R. I., assignor to Nitrogen Products Company. Method of hydrolyzing cyanid to ammonia.

1,312,118—Arthur Hough, New York, N. Y. Condenser.

1,312,119—Arthur Hough, New York, N. Y. Apparatus for nitration of organic liquids.

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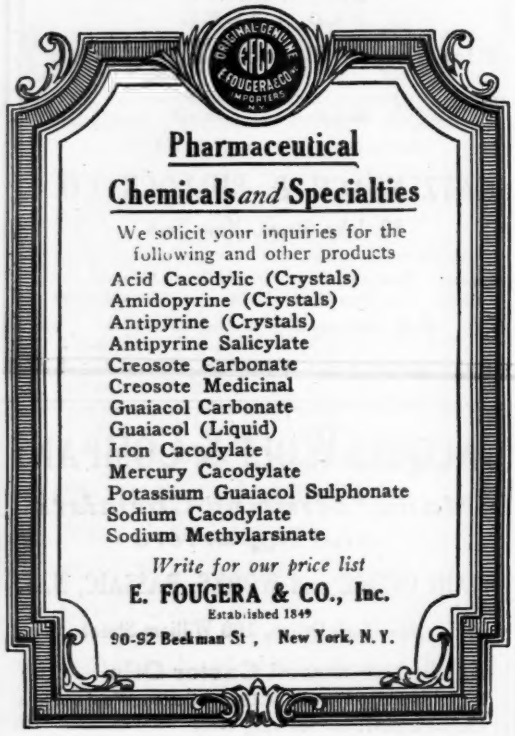

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